The Bombay Gazette.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

No. 50,449—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1895.

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COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort. Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
B.I. PEKIN	3908	G. Langborne	9th Aug.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	16th "
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	23rd "
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	30th "
B.I. GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	6th Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	13th "
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5152	R. F. Briscoe	21st Sept.
B.V.I. THAMES	4113	A. Symons	28th "
B.I. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	F. H. Seymour	5th Oct.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	12th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5152	C. Gadd	19th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	26th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd Nov.
B.V.I. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	9th "
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	23rd "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	30th "

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The Steamers marked B.V.I. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port tranship to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

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21st August
4th September
18th September

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Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 29th July, 1895.

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VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	9th Sep.

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S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 8th August, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

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S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,464 tons, on the 17th August, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

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Fruit Knife Stands	15	to	30
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Claret Jugs	15	to	25
Trays, Waiters and Salvers	14	to	115
Fruit Stands	15	to	100
Sugar Boxes	7	to	10
Ice Cream Plates	5		
Sardine Boxes	20	to	30
Inkstands	9	to	70
Table Lamps	25	to	50
Nut Crackers	4	to	6
Smokers' Sets	20	to	60
Ice Water Jugs	45	to	95
Egg Boilers with Spirit Lamp	10	to	30
Asparagus Tongs	13		
Soup Tureens	5	to	10
Venison Dishes	90		
Spoons, Knives and Forks, per dozen	14	to	25
Fish Knives in Cases	50	to	120
Fruit Spoons	20	to	50
Tea Sets in Cases	70	to	125
Biscuit Boxes	15	to	50
Salt Cellars in Cases	12	to	45
Silting Tea Kettles with Spirit Lamp	40		
Cruet Frames	15	to	80
Egg Frames	20	to	60
Ice Buckets	12	to	20
Ice Tongs	5		
Ice Bowls	18		
Wine Services	50	to	100
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Flower Stands	15	to	65
Ash Trays	2	to	6
Napkin Rings	2	to	8
Toast Racks	10	to	20
Candle Sticks with Shades	12	to	48
Salt Cellars	4	to	8
Christening Mugs	9	to	25
Salad Bowls	35	to	45
Call Gongs	15	to	30
Cake or Bread Trays	25	to	65
Cheese Covers	20		
Vegetable Dishes	55	to	70
Spirit Flasks	8	to	20
Desert Knives in Cases	40	to	110
Tantalus	40	to	70
Fish Carvers in Cases	20	to	30
Chutney Jars	15	to	35
Tea Spoons in Cases	15	to	25
Coloured Stoneware Jars for Sugar, Biscuits and Jam	12	to	25
Piano Candle Sticks, per pair	30	to	40

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FOR AUGUST, 1895.

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A. MURRAY,
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Bombay, 6th August, 1895.

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(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

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WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
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Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Safe custody commission at 1-10 per cent. per annum. No charge on withdrawal. ½ per cent. Commission on collecting interest.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances, or at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances, but no interest is allowed on sums over Rs. 1,00,000.

Receives fixed deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent. p. a.
„ „ „ for 6 months at 3 per cent. p. a.
General Banking Business transacted.

SIVAGANGA ZEMINDARY RUPEE LOAN, 1895.

THE Resident Lessee hereby notifies that this ENTIRE LOAN for SIX LAKHS OF RUPEES has been Underwritten at Par.

Single Bonds of Rs. 500 each in the various issues can now therefore only be obtained from leading Brokers in the Bombay, Calcutta and Madras Markets.

The Terms of the Bonds are as under:—

Series.	Bonds.	Bearing interest	Due 1st July.	To be Redeemed a
	Rs. 500 each	at p. ct. p. a.	A. D.	per Bond.
A.	200	6	1896	Rs. 500-0-0
B.	200	5¾	1897	„ 502-8-0
C.	200	5½	1898	„ 507-8-0
D.	200	5¼	1899	„ 515-0-0
E.	400	5	1900	„ 525-0-0

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS, LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION
In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

Have just opened a Collection of the
MOST PERFECT CYCLES,
Manufactured by the
PREMIER CYCLE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.

The ONLY Firm of ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS who have obtained Three Distinct Awards at the WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1893, for BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, HELICAL TUBE.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES
Of the Newest Patterns.
Of the Latest Improvements.
Of Perfectly Balance Strength.
Of Maximum Speed.
Of Minimum Weight.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST BUILT CYCLES IN INDIA.

SOLE AGENTS:—
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HORSE CLOTHING.

FOR Heavy BLANKETING SUITS for the Hills and the Cold Season; for Serge Suits for the Rains; for light Cotton Sheets for the Hot Weather, apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

Samples free on Application.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS,

(REAL AND IMITATION).
BRAIDS, CORDS,
LACES, FRINGES, &c.,
BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON.

SHERRY.

"LA TORRE," a natural Solera, is a Dry Wine, combining great Flavor with Delicacy of Bouquet.

Rs. 27-10, CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank, on THURSDAY, the 8th proximo, at 3 P.M., for the following objects:—

(1). To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts upto 30th ultimo.

(2). To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, and Mr. George Cotton, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

(3). To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
A. MURRAY,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1895.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Shippers of GOODS by the s.s. AJMIR, wrecked off Satpatty, and to the Underwriters, that the above Steamer was SOLD, on SATURDAY, by PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Marine Insurance Company, Limited. All Consignees having Cargo still on Board the Vessel, and which is now so Salt Water Damaged as to be Rotten and Worthless, are given notice to remove the same on or before MONDAY, the 12th Day of August instant, after which the same will be thrown overboard by the Undersigned.

હાજી કાસમ જુસબ,
i.e., HAJEE CASSUM JOOSUB.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS to the SIRDAR KHAN BAHADOOR PUDUMJEE PESTONJEE MEMORIAL FUND are requested to send in the amount of their Subscriptions either to the Bank of Bombay Head Office or to the Branch in Poona.

DORABJEE DADABHOY BOOTTEE,
COOPERSWAMY N. MOODLIAR,
FRAMJEE DORABJEE GHASWALLA,
ABDULLA A. WAHED.
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of MISS GERTRUDE SPENCER, late of Rajkote, in Kathiawar, who died at London, on the 4th day of December, 1893, and Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the unadministered part of Whose Estate throughout the Province of Bombay were granted on the 5th Day of July, 1895, to SHIVSHANKAR PRITAMLAL MEHTA, Esquire, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator, at No. 127, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, within one Calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time he will hand over the Assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the Deceased or having property belonging to her are required to pay their debts and hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 25th Day of July, 1895.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Administrator's Attornies.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.......Yen 6,000,000 = Rs 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.......... 4,500,000 = „ 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 3,928,000 = „ 78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March, 1895

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.........Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... „ 10,46,454

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.
GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 Months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND............... £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Château d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
BUTLER NEPHEW AND Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Leith, N. B.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
JAMES HAWKER AND Co.	Plymouth.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cotes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital...............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....................................$ 50,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors...........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq., (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

10, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South Calcutta.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL..................£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
MADRAS.
COLOMBO.
KANDY.
GALLE.
SINGAPORE.
HONGKONG.
SHANGHAI.

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street),
Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street),
Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000 Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,
on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—

If fixed for Six Months	....	4 per cent. p. a.
Do.	Twelve Months	4½ per cent. „
Do.	Two or Three Years	4½ per cent. „

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India.................................Commission	¼th per cent	
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody	„	¼th „
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India	„	¼th „

J. K. MOIR,
Manager

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ALL PERSONS having a knowledge of PITMAN'S SHORTHAND will hear of something to their advantage by sending their Name and Full Address, clearly written, to SIR ISAAC PITMAN and SONS, 1 Amen Corner, London, E.C. Non-Shorthand writers should lose no time in acquiring this Valuable Art, because all who can employ it will find its practice both useful and profitable in every walk of life. Buy the Phonographic Teacher of R. A. RAGOON, Bombay, and ask for List of Prize competitions.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,

9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000 DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*____________________

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

HEALTH HAS BEEN RESTORED, ENERGY REGAINED,
AND LIFE PROLONGED, IN THOUSANDS OF CASES
BY THE USE OF THE

PHOSPHORUS COMPOUNDS

PREPARED BY

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LD., LONDON.

THE ONLY FORM KNOWN TO BE A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE,
AND
CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Twenty-five Years' Experience has established the Fact that these Pills supply the MOST EFFECTUAL MEANS of administering SAFELY and SUCCESSFULLY

THE ONLY REMEDY FOR LOSS OF NERVE POWER,

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, AND MENTAL DEPRESSION,
ARISING FROM
OVERWORK, WORRY, EXCESS, CLIMATIC and other DEPRESSING CAUSES.

These PILLS ARE TAKEN WITH GREAT BENEFIT in Malarial Neuralgias, and incapacity for Intellectual or Business Work, as they rapidly restore Physical Vigour and Mental Activity.

The following have a large application. Those numbered 6 and 9 are taken with great advantage to STIMULATE THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. They operate as real NUTRIENT TONICS, giving increase of power in all cases of loss of Mental and Physical Vigour.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 6.

Nux Vomica in combination with Phosphorus is a very potent medicine, acting as a tonic both on the brain and spinal cord. It is useful in cases of cerebral and spinal debility, atonic dyspepsia, lowness of spirits, and habitual constipation, general ill-health (*below par*), commonly arising from overwork.

PHOSPHORUS NUX VOMICA, AND IRON PILLS, No. 13.

IRON is added to the combination with Nux Vomica for persons who are anæmic. It is especially beneficial in Neuralgia and other manifestations of nervous exhaustion occurring in feeble, bloodless (anæmic) persons.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.

These carry the usual dose of Phosphorus only. They are taken as a nutrient tonic with great advantage in all cases manifesting Loss of Nerve Power from over excitement and excessive activity of the brain when Iron or Quinine cannot be given.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 34.

These are made with the Extract of the "True" Damiana Plant, the properties of which are well known. It is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when given as a remedy for Loss of Power. Formula No. 36 contains Nux Vomica also, and is therefore a more powerful combination.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 9.

(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine.)

This is a combination of the most powerful Nerve Tonics known. Iron, like Phosphorus, is a normal constituent of the blood, the health always suffering when either of these elements are deficient. These Pills are beneficial in all cases of poorness of blood and want of nerve power, especially in that feeble condition of body and mind induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds. In Melancholia, Mental Depression, Failure of Energy and Business Capacity, and other morbid conditions indicating permature old age they are powerfully restorative. They are exceedingly energizing and strength-giving, and a valuable remedy for convalescents from Fever and other exhausting diseases.

PHOSPHORUS AND CANTHARIDES PILLS, No. 20.

These Pills operate as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs producing no irritation of the gastro-intestinal organs. They are especially useful in premature failure of power induced by passive discharges due to debility. Also as a stimulating emmenagogue in obstinate cases of Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, and Atony of the Uterus. Formula 1 is a suitable "tonic for feeble anæmic females."

In Bottles, 3s., 5s., & 10s. each (English Money). The 10s. Bottle contains sufficient for 4 weeks. *Full Directions accompany each Bottle.*

N.B.—The only guarantee of the Genuineness of these Pills is our Trade Mark. SEE that this is intact.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS PILLS OFFERED AT LOW PRICES.

Appointed Agents:—Calcutta: BATHGATE & Co. Bombay: TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co. Poona: TREACHER & Co. Allahabad: LYELL & Co. Lahore and Simla: PLOMER & Co. Umballa and Kasauli: BALL, HOBSON & Co. Rangoon: DE SOUZA & Co. Karachi: MR. R. SHEPHERD.

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LD.,

14, NEWMAN ST., LONDON, W.

TWENTIETH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1895.

With Portrait of H. E. the Viceroy, LORD ELGIN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
PRICE: Rs. 5 with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1895 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures, commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

THE London "Daily Chronicle" says:—There is not, and there never has been, a better Guide for any part of the world than that which Mr. J. M. Maclean, recently Member for Oldham, originally published at Bombay in 1875. It is now annually brought up to date under the care of his successor in the editorship and proprietorship of the "Bombay Gazette," Mr. Grattan Geary, and we never open its pages without admiration for the masterly way in which it marshals the innumerable facts connected with the past and present of the great and increasingly beautiful city which proudly calls itself "first in India." Altogether, to anyone proceeding to or having business relations with India "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" is simply indispensable, while to the residents of one of the finest cities, situated on one of the very finest harbours of the whole empire, its value is beyond that of many times of which it only costs five.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a neverfailing and permanent Cure. It

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Propritors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams. I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu.

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicines than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.
45 Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

GOLD PRIZE-MEDAL NATIONAL ACADEMY.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL......... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exceed........£8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securities amount to..... .... £8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium	1875	£ 742,553
„ „	1885	966,107
„ „	1887	968,043
„ „	1892	„ 2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium returned.

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to .... £ 4,730,358
Total Accumulated Funds.............................. „ 8,003,265

GROWTH of FUNDS—

1882	£ 4,842,054
1887	„ 5,763,091
1892	„ 8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years	£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Hummum Street.
D. LINDSAY, Resident Secretary,
Apollo Street, Old Secretariat.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS. WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors:—
THE HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.
CHAIRMAN.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq.
THE HON'BLE MR. JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.
S. M. MOSES, Esq.
W. M. MACAULAY, Esq.
DR. COWASJEE HORMUSJEE, G.G.M.C.

ALL,
Who are desirous of effecting
LIFE ASSURANCES
Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the
ORIENTAL
With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.

Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.

It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.

Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values,
Immediate Settlement of claims.

FUNDS EXCEED
ONE CRORE OF RUPEES.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 36 LAKHS.

Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	$	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	„	8,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	$	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	8,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	„	2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 pr. ct.	1,450x,d.
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1310ex.d
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,260
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10 p.c.	173
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	109,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	29
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	745
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	55
Bellary S & W Co, Ld (Bellary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	835
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	20	950
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	15	510
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	315
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	470
Central India	1,000	500	500	35	1,490
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	860
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	950
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	740
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs15	730
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	750
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	892½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	560
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	525
Empress	2,100	500	500	17½	640
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	560
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	750
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	750
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,200
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	515
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,340
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd 25	632½
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	725
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs 5	220
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	55	1,150
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	800	1,000	1,000	20	375
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs25	800
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	880
Khatao Mackunjee					
Leopold	[illegible]0	1,000	1,000	35	960
Lord Reay Mfg	[illegible]0	100	103	7½	257
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	[illegible]5	1,000	1,000	30	945
Madras United	[illegible],000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	1,182½
Mahaluxmee	350	1,000	1,090	100	3,100
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	430
Manockjee M Petit	400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Mazagon	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	2,492½
[illegible]	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	182½
[illegible] Goculdas	1,0[illegible]	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs7[illegible]	2,270
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	...	
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	pa-
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 2	670
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	540
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,500
Queen Mills	950	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	930
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	30	1,050
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	50	1,305
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,650
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	955
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvd Rs 12½	395
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	12½	210
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	420
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	20	700
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	800	500	25	820
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	60	550
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	30	710
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,600
B. B. & C. I. R.		£ 18	...	do.	520
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	4 0
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,190
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	[illegible]25
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	332½
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	15	162½
Bruel's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	11	130
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	190
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,135
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	20	90
Fort	150	8,500	500	80	1,125
French	300	500	500	25	540
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	43
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	12	135
Khamgaum	240	450	450	30	480
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	95
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	360
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	155
New Berar	1,200	500	500	25	525
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11½	133½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	450
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,210
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	550
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	93
Surat City Press Co., Ld	37[illegible]	200	all	16 12	200 210
Volkart		1,000	100	90	1,140
MISCELLANEOUS.				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	10 7½	355
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	124
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,650
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,440
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 1½	69
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	5 0
Bombay Flour Mill	721	500	500	50	1,700xd
Deccan Ice Co. in Liquidation	1,170	100	100	Nil	[illegible]
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	25
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,[illegible]00	200	200	20	266
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,80[illegible]	250	250	8 pr. ct.	2[illegible]
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	1[illegible]
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	14[illegible]
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	361
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	20[illegible]
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	141
Marcks & Co. Ld	4,000	100	100	15	135
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	52
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	6[illegible]
Oriental Govt Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct	160
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	7½	104
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	517½
Soundy & Co	11,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	12,000	500	25	60	1,060
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	109xd
Telephone Co	9,200	25	100	dvd Rs1½	28½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 18-1[illegible]
Gold Leaf	23-4 Nominal
Bakin, Bar Gold, old	[illegible]
Do. do. new	[illegible]
Australia bar Gold	[illegible]
Bombay bar Gold	[illegible]
Sovereigns	[illegible]
Do. Drassed	[illegible]
Silver 7	[illegible]
Do. 17½	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Piece	[illegible]

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Annual Meeting, Bank of Bombay, 3 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Appointment of University Examiners, 5-30 p. m.

CRICKET.

Fort High School *vs.* St. Peter's Boys' School.
Poona Hindus *vs.* Parsee Gymkhana.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Henry Bolokow and Buluwayo left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Asia left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s.s. La Seyne, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., to-morrow.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s.s. Letimbro, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., to-day.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.—The usual weekly meeting, in connection with the above sports, which was to be held yesterday afternoon, was adjourned, owing to the heavy rains.

ACCIDENT IN A GODOWN.—On Tuesday evening, a Hindu mendicant, named Bundasur Nundaram, aged fifty years, was standing in a godown, belonging to Govindjee Heerjee, when a tier of bags, containing grain, accidentally fell, and one of the bags fell on him, fracturing two ribs on the left side and the left leg. The injured man was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and detained for treatment.

DELIRIOUS FEVER AND SUICIDE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, held an inquest, yesterday, at Mahim Woods, regarding the death of Babaji Withoo, a Hindu, aged sixty years, residing at that locality. For some time past the deceased had been suffering from fever, and subsequently became delirious. On Monday last, he left the house, and although a search was made for him, he was not found until Tuesday afternoon, when his corpse was found floating in a well, in Mahim Woods. There were no external marks of violence on the body. A verdict of suicide by drowning was returned by the jury.

VICTORIAWALLAS AND THEIR FARE.—Before Mr. W. Webb, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Jamal Vizier and Pira Vizier were charged with demanding more than legal fare from Lance-Corporal Ward and Mr. Seele, respectively. The former was engaged at Golpitha to take the Corporal to Colaba, while the latter's conveyance was engaged to the fare from Byculla to Parel, and thence to Fort. After driving the fares to some distance, the accused refused to move further until a certain amount was paid them. His Worship fined the accused Rs. 5 each.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Barnett charged Davji Vishram, a hamal in the service of Mr. Jehangir Dosabhoy Framji, First Assistant Collector of Customs, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, with criminal breach of trust, as a servant, in respect of sundry articles of wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 18, the property of his master. On the 18th ultimo, the complainant sent the property from his office to his bungalow with an office servant, named Tookaram, who handed over the articles to the accused at the bungalow. The hamal, instead of giving the articles to his mistress, sold them to a hawker, and absconded. The magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE CHARGE OF FORGERY.—Before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Vajraj Venichand and Maning Daya Marwarees, appeared to further answer the charge of perjury, and using a false document as genuine in a judicial inquiry. Dr. Dinshah Davar, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Framji and Moos, appeared for Rashid bin Essa Khalifa, the complainant, while Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the accused. The case for the prosecution has already been published, but some further evidence was recorded yesterday. Mr. Rivett-Carnac wished to know if the magistrate was inclined to dispose of the case himself. His Worship intimated that it would be committed to the Sessions, and counsel thereupon did not cross-examine the witness. The case stands adjourned.

A PROCESSION WITHOUT PERMISSION.—Under Section 77 of Act XIII. of 1856, Cumrudin Gulam Hussein, was charged at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, at the instance of Inspector Wilkins, with forming a procession of 200 people on a public road without obtaining the necessary permit from the Commissioner of Police. On the night of the 27th ult. the procession, every member of which was invited by the accused, passed along Null Bazaar Road; the persons participating in it were reciting from prayer-books; and playing musical instruments. The accused being placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate stated he was inviting people to participate in the *sandal* procession annually held for the last five years, and never had he obtained a permit for the same. His worship fined accused Rs. 10, observing that he ought to have taken out a license this time, as the police had warned him on the previous occasion.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A HAWKER.—About half-past 8 o'clock, on the morning of the 4th ult. (Taboot Day) a horse attached to a private carriage, was standing at the gate of Hassanabad, Mount Road, Mazagon, and the coachman, Jeevan Wasson, was feeding it with grass, when the animal took fright, and bolted off. The coachman tried to pull up the horse by catching hold of the animal's mane, but he fell down, and the frightened animal continued running on with the carriage, knocking down in its course a man, named Jeeva Gowa, a hawker in jaggri, aged sixty years, and one of the wheels passed over his right thigh, fracturing it. The injured man, whose eye-sight was subsequently found to be dim, was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died, on Tuesday evening. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the morgue, touching the death of the deceased hawker, when the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE BUDROODIN TYABJI.—A special meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay was held, yesterday afternoon, at the Anjuman's school building, Hornby Road, to present an address of congratulation to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Budroodin, who is the president of the Anjuman, on his appointment as a Judge of the High Court. A very large number of the members of the Anjuman were present, and the proceedings were opened by Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsey, one of the honorary secretaries, who read the address, which was prettily illuminated, and enclosed in a handsome silver casket. The address was presented to Mr. Budroodin by Mr. Curreembhoy Ibrahim, the vice-president of the Anjuman, who garlanded Mr. Budroodin, and presented him with a superb bouquet. Mr. Budroodin having replied in suitable terms, the meeting terminated with the distribution of flowers and attar.

THE GOCULDAS CULLIANJI PRESS COMPANIES.—A meeting of the shareholders of the Goculdas Cullianji Ahmednagar Press Company was held yesterday, at 3-45 p.m., in the office of Messrs. Mulji and Raghavji, solicitors, Hornby Row, Mr. Limji N. Banaji, Provisional Official Liquidator, presiding. The meeting was called pursuant to the order of the High Court, to enable the shareholders and contributories to express their wishes as to the requisition setting forth a scheme by Vullabhdas Dayal and Company. The following resolutions relating to the scheme were proposed and adopted:—(1) That Messrs. Goculdas Cullianji and Company be removed from the office of secretaries, treasurers, and agents, (2) Messrs. Haridas Khimji and Mulji Shamji be appointed directors in addition to the present directors, Messrs. Gangji Lukhmidas and Premji Ookerda, (3) that Messrs. Vullubbdas Dyal and Co. be appointed secretaries, treasurers, and agents in place of Messrs. Goculdas Cullianji and Co.; (4) that the Company must pay them interest at 6 per cent. on sums of money required for the payment of its debt. The fifth and sixth resolutions related to the execution of necessary agreement and mortgage deed between the Company and the proposed agents.—A similar meeting was held in connection with the Goculdas Cullianji Barsi Cotton Press, at 4-45 p.m., to ascertain the wishes of the shareholders and contributories with regard to the requisition from Heerji Oomersy and Co. Resolutions were passed similar to those of the Ahmednagar Cotton Press meeting.

AN Ootacamund correspondent writes:—News of another kill by a tiger at Governor's Shola was brought to Government House on Saturday, but H. E. the Governor was away at Coonoor so no party was organised for the brute's destruction. Baron von Massow and Lord Douglas Compton have been away since the 25th ultimo on a shooting expedition. They went down as far as Benne and worked their way up *via* Madumallai. The Baron has returned to Ootacamund, having been fortunate enough to bag a splendid bull bison. Lord Douglas Compton has not come in yet. Pouring rain the whole time both gentlemen were out rather spoilt sport.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT KAIRA.

A KAIRA correspondent sends us the following:—A grand assemblage was held on Saturday, at 5 p.m., in Sheth Muljibhai's Dharamsalla, for the distribution of prizes to the successful students of the several Municipal schools, presided over by Mr. Doderet, the popular Collector. Long before the appointed time the place was full to overcrowdiness with the invited guests, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. King, and four ladies of the Indian Mission Alliance, Rao Bahadur Motilal Choonilal, Khan Bahadur Bomanji Edulji Modi, Rao Bahadur Narsiram Vajaram, Rao Saheb Gopaljee, Rao Saheb Navanidray, Rao Saheb Maneklal, Rao Saheb Prabhashanker Bhaishankar, Messrs. Ramgovind, Acharatlal, Motiram, Himnatlal, Virachandbhai, Nanabhai, Motilal Virchand, Lallubhai, and the Municipal Commissioners and others.

Punctually at the appointed hour, the president Mr. Motilal opened the proceedings, and addressed the assembly as follows:—Mr. Doderet, Mrs. Gibbs, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—It is my pleasant duty, in the name, and on behalf of this Municipality, to welcome you here this evening, and to tender our best thanks for the trouble you have taken in responding to our invitation. The ceremony, which will presently be performed, of distributing prizes to the successful students by Mrs. Gibbs, is always agreeable and pleasing to lovers of education, and to those who have by the blessing of God become parents. You, European ladies and gentlemen, will, I am afraid, not find to-day's performance anything like that you may have witnessed in England or Bombay, and if you do so you will, in justice, be so good as to make allowances for the very advanced state of education there as compared to what it is here. I will not deny that our schools are as old as some of the oldest schools in Gujarat, and if age were the only and correct criterion to judge of one's wisdom our boys and girls ought to come off, if not better, equal to those in other schools. But I do not wish to conceal an open secret that the English-speaking native population have an idea that the Kaira boys and girls are pig-headed. I do not myself know how this idea has become general. I may, however, assure you, if you like, on solemn affirmation that like all of us they are human beings, having the same instinct, feelings, and faculties, and when human endeavours have been successful in training lions, elephants, dogs, cats, parrots, &c., it baffles my imagination why poor Kaira boys and girls cannot be raised. To enable me to judge of their capacity I suggested to the teachers and the School Board to try an experiment, which you will presently witness. Ladies and gentlemen, you will be glad to know that to some extent I have hereditary interest in Kaira for the two generations and in the English School here particularly. I may, therefore, be justly allowed to pretend some local knowledge. There have been such exhibitions almost every year in a smaller or grander scale; but never before has an attempt been made to train up the children in the most essential and important branch of music. You will to-day hear a party of a [illegible] accompanied by musical instruments, and performing a sma[illegible]ll drama following the plot in the story of Alicogi[illegible]s, in the "Arabian Nights." They will at proper places recite Sanskrit shloks and the girls will sing thre[illegible] garbas, also accompanied by music, a fact which [illegible]o far I know, has never as yet been performed in this [illegible] side of Gujarat. I wish here to correct a false notion among my countrymen in Gujarat that singing [illegible] and dancing are degrading to upper and middle classe[illegible] of the society. I refer you to no less an authority [illegible] than the Mahabharat, where you will find that during [illegible] the one year's secret exile of the Pandavas in Virat-[illegible]Nagar, Arajun was specially employed by King Virat [illegible] to teach music and dancing to princess Otarra. If these[illegible] were degrading functions the king could not have been a fool to give a training in them to the princess. I [illegible]will also ask you to read the speech of Pandit Gatoollal[illegible]i, delivered in Bombay in the year 1886, on 14 Vidya an[illegible]d 64 Kalis, wherein the learned Pandit had said that i[illegible] ancient times the education of any boy or girl was n[illegible]ever, considered complete until he or she was placed o[illegible] a stage. It was done so to give them education and [illegible]word by tactics, and to teach them to guard against [illegible] falling into snares. If you find that they have acquitted them fairly well I beg you will cease estimating [illegible] them as low as they have been hitherto. We ha[illegible]ve a pretty long programme to go through, so I will [illegible] not inflict on you a longer address, but will resume my seat after assuring you that the Municipality will spare no pains and money to improve their schools. [illegible] am glad to say that almost all the members of this municipality, my old personal friends, and the unanimity and readiness with which they join in undertaking improvements, fills me with great hopes. We have recently added an assistant in the English school, and resolved to get a few trained teachers for the other schools in place of the present untrained and old staff for whom adequate provision will be made. A professional tailor has been added to the girls' school to teach them sewing, and arrangements are in progress to form an influential ladies' committee. We have not been neglectful of physical training, and you will shortly see the boys playing cricket and other manly sports. I cannot conclude, ladies and gentlemen, without tendering my best thanks to Mr. Doderet for the great and heartfelt interest he is taking in our affairs, and the sound advice he is giving us every time. Also thanking Mrs. Gibbs for kindly consenting to distribute the prizes. She is entitled to our gratitude specially, because it is the lady's hand, which gives charm and grace to such ceremonies. Amidst pleasure on all sides our cup is not however without a drop of sorrow, and you will, I am sure, regret with me that Mrs. Doderet who was so anxious to preside at this meeting has been prevented from indisposition from attending. I hope, however, that next January she may be able to do us the honour of distributing prizes for the current year. I will now call upon the chairman of the School Board to read the usual report. Mr. Nanalal Narsiram, the chairman of the school board then read the following report:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—In submitting the report of the English, Vernacular, Urdu, and Girls' Schools, under the management of the Municipality for the year, 1894, I am glad to say that the total number of boys and girls studying has been increasing, the average daily attendance improving as well. The results of the examinations held in December last by the Educational Department are on the whole satisfactory. The total number of boys and girls taking advantage of the institutions under our management is 470 in all. The details stand thus; In the English School the number on the roll at the end of the year was 76 and the average attendance 66·17; that in the vernacular school was 266, and that in the Urdu School was 51 and that in the Girls' School 77. The following will shew the results of the schools. In the English School out of 69 presented 18 passed. In the Vernacular School out of 223, 101 passed. In the Urdu School out of 35, 24 passed, and in the Girls' School out of 45, 30 passed. On behalf of the School board Committee I have much pleasure in testifying to the ready assistance and valuable advice of our worthy president, Rao Bahadur Motilal Chunilal who, since his arrival only a few months ago, has given a great impetus to the furtherance of the cause of education. The School Board committee further desires me to offer thanks to Mr. Doderet, Mrs. Gibbs, and other ladies and gentlemen for the interest they are pleased to evince in the institutions.

After this a dozen girls recited *garbas* and the boys of the English School performed a short but interesting drama. After that Mrs. Gibbs distributed prizes, and Mr. Doderet closed the proceedings with a short speech, in which he said that he was much pleased with the improved state of the schools, and that the performance was very satisfactory, and thanked the president, Mr. Motilal, for getting up the performance and for the successful end of the ceremony.

THE SURAT PUBLIC MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Relying upon the correctness of the information supplied to you by "A Correspondent" in connection with a public meeting in Surat, on the 28th ultimo, you publish his letter *in extenso* in your issue of the 1st instant, at page 6. I, with friends, was personally present in the meeting, and was an eye-witness to all that took place there. I am, therefore, in a position to testify that all that the correspondent says is the outcome of his most heated but fruitful brains; his whole letter is a tissue of falsehood and misrepresentations, with the most malicious object of minimizing the effect and importance of the grandest public meeting that Surat has ever witnessed on such occasions.—Yours, &c.,

[illegible] H. HORA.

[Mr. Hora's letter, if [illegible], would occupy something over a column of our space. The above, the first paragraph, gives the gist of his representation. We have now heard both sides of the question, and the correspondence must cease.—ED. B. G.]

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale depots, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

CRICKET.

LIBERAL C. C. (MARINE LINES) VS. YOUNG ZOROASTRIAN C. C.

THE above match was played on the Esplanade, on Sunday last, and resulted in a draw in favour of the Liberals, twelve players represented each party. The Liberals having won the toss elected to bat, and put on a tall score of 163 runs to their credit. Khambbata, Doctor, Merhomji, Bharucha, and Polishwala each exhibited good cricket, and contributed 28, 15, 44, 19, and 14 runs respectively. Merbomji's and Khambbata's performance in batting was superb. The Zoroastrians in their turn scored 77 runs for 9 wickets. B. Daroowala was the only man who entered into double figures, but was bowled out by Madon five minutes before the call of time after a well-played 37. His was the magnificent performance in batting. When time was called the 2 wickets of the Zoroastrians were in. Thus the game terminated in a draw. The chief aspect of the game was the splendid fielding of Kawas Khambbata on cover, and the brilliant wicket-keeping of Sorab Daver on behalf of the Liberals. Aria and Bilimoria for the Zoroastrians and Bharucha, Doctor, and Madon for the Liberals bowled well.

BARONET C. C. VS. JOHN BRIGHT C. C.

This match played last Sunday on the Esplanade, resulted in a well-earned victory for the Baronet C. C. by 5 wickets and 17 runs. Gagrat, being a common member, did not play for either side. The John Bright C. C. having won the toss, elected to bat, but they made a very bad start, losing their two good bats for as many runs. K. Mistry, however, put a different complexion on the game, and rapidly knocked up his 36 with very free and good cricket. The only other man who entered into double figures was Dadysett (16). Their innings closed for 88 runs. N. Bharucha was very much on the spot with the leather, and he bowled in such spirit and in such good form that he evoked many memories of his old-time triumphs. He took 5 wickets for 12 runs only, while Writer took 3 for 42.

The Baronet C. C. then went in, and when time was called they had made 105 runs for only 5 wickets down. Raja with his usual good cricket was responsible for 37, while Colabawala played a steady game, and carried his bat for 22 runs. Cardmaster was the only successful bowler, taking 2 for 18, while Mistry could only take 1 for 36.

ROYAL ARTILLERY, COLABA VS. RALLI BROTHER'S C. C.

An exciting match was begun on the Esplanade, on Monday, between the above teams, but was interrupted by a heavy fall of rain. For the Artillery, Major Simpson and Lieutenant Wyatt made a splendid defence; both batting in a most spirited manner. Ralli's team opened their venture rather badly, their best bat falling an easy victim to the Major's, deadly bowling. When the game was becoming nice and interesting, it was suddenly brought to an end by a heavy shower.

POONA HINDUS VS. M. TATA'S XI.

The heavy rains of the last two days having rendered the Parsee Gymkhana ground unfit for play, the above match which was fixed to be played there this morning has been abandoned.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS).

APPEAL BY GOVERNMENT IN A MURDER CASE.

IMPERATRIX VS. GEMAL AMARSANG AND MOHUN ABHESANG.

THIS was an appeal by the Government of Bombay against an order of acquittal passed by Mr. R. S. Tipnis, Joint Sessions Judge of Broach, of the accused Mohun Abhesang, who was charged before him with murder. Owing to the death of the first accused, the appeal as regarded his acquittal abated. Mr. Nagindas Tulsidas appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The two accused were charged with the murder of a boy, named Bhima Mohun, aged about 15 years. It was alleged that, on the morning of the 9th October last, which was the Dussera holiday, the deceased boy left home to go to watch the bajari crop of his father's field, taking with him a scythe and a rope with the intention of cutting some grass and fetching it home. In the afternoon, about 3 o'clock, the boy's father, Mohun S[illegible]ardarsang, happened to go to his field, and very n[illegible]ear it he met his son-in-law, Dalpatsang, running [illegible]ast by him. Mohun asked him why he was running, [illegible]when the latter said that the two accused killed [illegible]hima and were running away. He said he had s[illegible]een the first accused cutting Bhima's throat with a [illegible]scythe, and the second accused seated upon the bo[illegible]y's legs. Mohun and Dalpat went to the spot wh[illegible]ere the boy lay, and as they did so, they said they [illegible] noticed the two accused running on. They foun[illegible]d the boy dying, and his throat cut from ear to ea[illegible]r. The Joint Sessions Judge disbelieved the evide[illegible]nce for the prosecution; and, differing from both t[illegible]he assessors, acquitted the two accused.

Owi[illegible]ng to Gemal Amarsang's death, the appeal as regar[illegible]ded him abated. The court convicted the other [illegible]accused, Mohun, of murder, and sentenced him to [illegible]transportation for life.

(Bef[illegible]ore the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A MEMB[illegible]ER OF A MARRIAGE PARTY SHOT DEAD BY DACOITS.

IMPER[illegible]ATRIX VS. KHAMISA KANTHAD G[illegible]HAUT AND TWO OTHERS.

This was a[illegible]n appeal from a sentence of death passed upon th[illegible]e three accused, on the 6th ult., by Mr. Gilmour M[illegible]cCorkell, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who foun[illegible]d them guilty of murder. Mr. Nagindas Tulsidas a[illegible]ppeared for the accused; and the Government Ple[illegible]ader for the Crown.

The three app[illegible]ellants and another accused, who was discharged, [illegible]were charged with four offences, viz., murder, dac[illegible]oity, dacoity with murder, and being members of [illegible]a gang of dacoits. The story of the prosecution [illegible]was that a marriage party was returning from D[illegible]holka to Sauand, and as they were crossing thr[illegible]ough the lands of one Wusna Chacbarwadi, they[illegible] were attacked and robbed by a band of eight[illegible] to ten persons, among whom were the accused, [illegible]and that one of the marriage party, Hukka Vers[illegible]ang, was shot dead. The story of the complainant, [illegible] Dyagar Rattangar, was that, about 1 p.m., as th[illegible]e marriage party were quietly going home, some i[illegible]n a dhamni and some on foot, two men, mounted [illegible]on one horse, came in front of the dhamni and sto[illegible]pped it. Both men dismounted and directed guns a[illegible]t the occupants of the dhamni. At this juncture some[illegible] five or seven persons came up from behind on foot. The deceased apparently put himself forward as th[illegible]e spokesman of the party, and after some parley the [illegible]robbers were paid one rupee, and the dhamni was [illegible]allowed to move forward a short distance, when [illegible]one of the bullocks became unyoked, and the d[illegible]hamni came to a standstill. The robbers ag[illegible]ain came forward, and renewed their attack on [illegible] the party. All the robbers had guns, some had[illegible] swords, and some had sticks in their hands[illegible]. One of the men struck the complainant. G[illegible]uns were being fired, and as he looked round to [illegible]see what was happening, he received another blo[illegible]w on his head, and feeling giddy, sat down. He [illegible]saw his wife robbed of her ornaments. The dece[illegible]sed was wounded, and died from his wounds soo[illegible]n after. The jury found the three appellants guilt[illegible]y of murder, and they were sentenced to death.

The appeals were dis[illegible]missed; and the sentences of death on the three app[illegible]ellants were confirmed.

ASSOCIATI[illegible]ON FOOTBALL.

ROVERS' [illegible]FOOTBALL CLUB.

THIS evening the Re[illegible]d Cross Football Club, a Portuguese organisation, will [illegible]make their first appearance on the Cooperage ground, [illegible]in a match against the Rovers. The Red Cross Club [illegible]was formed early last year, and have some first class pla[illegible]yers in their ranks, and their trial against the Rovers [illegible]will be watched with interest. The kick-off will be at [illegible]5-30 p.m. The following are the teams:—Rovers, Goal, [illegible]Stevenson; backs, Watson and Stewart; half-backs, Se[illegible]l, Highman, and Shipp; forwards, R. Allan, P. F. F[illegible]ischer, Murratt, Sheeham, and J. Allan. Red Cross: [illegible]Goal, Rayaloo; backs, D'Silva and Pinto; half-backs, [illegible]Nicholas, Mendes, and Correya; forwards, Rodrigues, [illegible]Emmannel, Theodore, D'Cruz and Rozario.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 31st July 1895:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1895-96	17,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1895 to 27th July 1895	6,248,6[illegible]
Balance to be remitted from 28th July 1895 to 31st March, 1896	10,751,400

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by chemists and stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

A NOTICE DISCHARGED.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before MR. MAHOMED HOOSEIN HAKIM, the 5th JUDGE.)

SOJANA RAICHUND AND OTHERS VS. CURSON DHARAMSEY.

MR. BALCRISHNA, solicitor, appeared for the appellants and plaintiffs, while Mr. Nusserwanji, pleader, represented the respondent and the defendant.

This was a notice, issued by the plaintiffs, who are Marwaree money-lenders, calling upon the defendant, a grain-dealer, to show cause why he should not refund Rs. 80, paid to him by the instalment clerk, in the office of the Court under a mistake. Mr. Balkrishna, in support of the notice, stated that the defendant had obtained a decree, against a party in a certain case, and attached his salary, and subsequently the party moved to have the attachment raised, and succeeded in doing so, when the court ordered him to pay Rs. 3 per month to the grain-dealer. The latter went on receiving the monthly instalment of Rs. 3 from the office, and other moneys paid out by mistake by the instalment clerk from the salary, on which his client and other creditors had obtained, in execution proceedings, orders for attachment.

Mr. Nusserwanji, in showing cause, said that the court had no power to issue such a notice, and that there was no provision, authorizing the court to issue such a notice, either under the Small Causes Court Act, and its rules, or under the Civil Procedure Code. In support of his contention, the pleader cited the case of a garnishee holding moneys payable to a defendant in a certain case, and refusing to pay it on notice served upon him by the execution creditor. He further contended that in that case the court could not order the garnishee to pay the admitted amount, because the Code did not provide for such a summary remedy. Similarly, under Section 295 of the Code, if a person at the time of rateable distribution amongst creditors, received moneys from the court, to which he was not entitled, he could not be called upon summarily to refund upon a mere notice, calling upon him to refund the amount, but the person entitled must institute a regular suit to compel him to refund the assets. If the instalment clerk had paid the sum under a mistake, then he must bring a regular suit to recover the amount, so paid against his client. There was another point equally fatal to the Marwaree firm that called upon the defendant to refund the amount by the present notice, issued through the court; and it was that, whereas admittedly this firm was not the only attaching creditor, that was entitled to the sum of Rs. 80, but that there were other firms, and that the law required that all parties to the distribution should be made parties to the suit. After referring to a case, bearing on the point, the pleader asked the court to discharge the notice, firstly, because there was no suit filed before the court, and the summary notice was of no avail to the Marwaree firm; and, secondly, because all parties, beneficially, interested in the distribution of the refund, were not before the court as applicants or plaintiffs.

Mr. Balcrishna, on behalf of the Marwaree firm, and in support of the notice, relied upon the inherent powers of the court to regulate its proceedings and upon Section 72 of the Contract Act, where it was laid down that if, under a mistake, moneys were paid to a person, not entitled to receive, he was liable to refund. He submitted that defendant had received the money fraudulently through the office.

His Honour discharged the notice.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabjee presided at a sitting of the court, and disposed of the following matters yesterday:—

RE ALLADINBHOY HUBIBBHOY.

Mr. Vicaji for the creditor, Kursondas Nathu, applied for two months' adjournment of the rule nisi, calling upon the Official Assignee to show cause why dividends should not be paid to the creditors. Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of the Official Assignee, consented; and the adjournment was granted.

RE FAKIRCHAND GHELABHOY.

Mr. Russell for a creditor. Mr. Edgelow, of Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchand, solicitors, applied for a week's adjournment of the hearing of the rule nisi, on the ground that his client had no time to reply to the three affidavits filed on the other side. Mr. Lowndes, on behalf of the insolvent, consented; and his lordship granted the application.

RE TALAKCHAND HURNATJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvents, applied for an interim order. Mr. Basil Scott, for a creditor, opposed the application on the ground, that the first insolvent had defended a suit in a vexatious manner in the Small Causes Court, and had thus put his client to unnecessary expense and trouble. The insolvent had, moreover, made over ornaments, valued at about a lakh of rupees to his relations, with a view to defeat the claims of his creditors and had not deposited books relating to them.

Mr. Manker said that the suit was postponed from time to time, at the instance of the opposing creditor, and a decree was ultimately passed in his favour during the insolvent's absence. With regard to the books, the learned counsel said they were now in the hands of the Official Assignee.

After some further discussion his lordship granted an interim order.

RE RUTTONJEE EDULJEE MISTREE.

Mr. M. M. Murzban applied for an interim order for the insolvent, who was the petitioner in a recent case before the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court. Mr. Dadysett, on behalf of the insolvent's wife, opposed the application. Mr. Murzban contended that his learned friend had no *locus standi* as the affidavit of claim was not sworn. His lordship granted an interim order, adjourning the hearing for a week.

RE GOCULDAS PURSHOTUMDAS.

Mr. Lowndes, for a creditor, applied for the examination of the insolvent and his son under Section 36 of the Act, which was granted.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted discharges:—Merwanjee Eduljee Mehta; Ayub Joosub; Damjee Shewjee; Vasudeo Jagunath Joshi; Abdul Latiff Dada Meya; Ramjee Chinu; Goolam Hoosein Allibhoy; Ebrahim Jewa; Savaliaram Purasharam; Sheik Mahomed Razak; Babajee Sadkojee; Khodadad Bomanjee Iranee; and Lawrence Martin Nicholas.

MR. "LANGTON" REFUSES TO TAKE SHAMROCK.

IT will be remembered that three days ago we gave insertion to the following paragraph, culled from our Calcutta contemporary the "Indian Planters' Gazette":—

We regret to hear that Shamrock, the horse purchased by Mr. R. J Farquharson of Ceylon from Mr. Gascard, has developed wind unsoundness, and it is supposed that he must have got a chill on the way down or on his arrival. It is hard lines on his owner, as Shamrock was undoubtedly a real good horse, and would have done good service in the island.

As far as the paragraph goes it reads innocently enough, and, one's first natural impulse is to express sympathy with Mr. "Langton," a sportsman who, with regard to some of his purchases of late years, has not had the very best of luck. But there is a sequel to the above paragraph, it seems, and that sequel was ascertained by one of our reporters to-day from Mr. Langton himself. He says he bought the horse Shamrock on the recommendation of Mr. Abbott, the proprietor of the "Indian Planters' Gazette," who had been recommended to him as a good judge of a horse, and a man whose advice could be taken as thoroughly good; but Mr. Abbott appears to have been hoodwinked on this occasion. According to Mr. "Langton," when he received Mr. Abbotts, recommendation to buy Shamrock, he instructed him to buy the horse for him "sound in wind and limb." The horse arrived here in May, in charge of Mr. Gascard, to whom it, belonged, and that gentleman informed Mr. "Langton" that it had a "terrible bad cold," coming down from Calcutta to Ceylon, and had had mucus pouring from its nostrils all the way. "There were no signs of anything wrong with the horse," said Mr. "Langton" "and so I made inquiries, and Mr. Gordon, the Queensland horse-dealer who travelled down by the same ship, told me there had been nothing wrong with the horse on the way to Colombo. This made me suspicious, but I bought the animal. Later, I wrote to Mr. Abbott saying, 'I refuse to take him, as I have a strong suspicion he is a roarer, and I want to see how he is when I can ride him, his legs having filled on the journey down. What was the result? Imediately I got on his back I could tell the horse was wrong in his wind; yet I had asked for a horse sound in wind and limb. 'Shamrock' could not go more than 5 furlongs. I refuse to keep the horse. Mr. Gascard is due here almost at once, and I shall tell him to take the horse back, and, if he does not, I shall sell Shamrock at his risk, and sue him for the remainder of the money." Shamrock, we may add, is a well-known performer, and his career has already been described by us. He is an Australian and was brought to India last October; but was never raced there.—"Times of Ceylon."

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather, Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 7TH OF AUGUST 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE		Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·470	E	5	91·1	78·9	85	0·02	10·97	—4·18
Agra	29·470	SE	4	89·6	78·2	87	..	14·33	+1·74
Cawnpore	29·490	E	3	87·8	77·1	91	1·38	15·97	...
Allahabad	29·432	ENE	7	89·5	78·3	85	0·17	18·90	—1·26
Jhansi	29·454	NE	4	84·0	74·7	96	3·11	21·78	+0·80
Jacobabad	29·417	SE	6	106·9	84·1	67	..	0·11	—1·83
Karachi	29·447	WSW	17	90·0	81·2	77	...	0·93	—3·56
Jeypore	29·478	NW	5	92·1	75·9	87	0·43	15·16	+0·91
Ajmere	29·487	W	10	88·9	76·6	89	...	17·51	+5·95
Deesa	29·501	WSW	9	87·2	77·0	87	0·45	10·60	—4·62
Ahmedabad	29·511	WNW	3	89·7	76·6	86	0·03	16·58	..
Bhuj	29·477	WSW	21	89·9	76·9	89	0·02	9·84	+0·31
Rajkot	29·513	W	12	83·9	75·7	80	0·07	14·45	—5·37
Veraval	29·525	W	19	82·0	77·3	88	0·18	7·93	..
Neemuch	29·499	W	13	84·3	73·6	89	0·03	16·56	+0·21
Indore	29·502	NW	4	84·2	73·1	95	0·05	17·13	—0·37
Saugor	29·431	Calm	3	78·8	72·1	98	0·45	33·82	+7·13
Jubbulpore	29·412	WNW	5	81·9	72·6	97	6·31	40·44	+5·17
Hoshangabad	29·465	SW	5	80·3	74·7	93	1·00	30·13	—0·76
Khandwa	29·502	W	11	85·7	75·1	88	0·01	16·20	—0·03
Raipur	29·450	WSW	12	82·3	74·6	92	0·35	29·15	+0·53
Nagpur	29·466	WSW	12	84·3	73·5	89	0·35	32·40	+6·29
Amraoti	29·539	NW	15	82·0	72·3	92	0·19	15·15	—4·06
Akola	29·515	W	8	83·0	73·2	90	0·03	17·13	—1·35
Surat	29·530	NW	L	86·5	76·5	89	0·10	19·35	—10·96
Malegaon	29·541	WNW	11	83·9	73·1	79	..	8·24	—1·88
Bombay	29·588	WSW	19	81·2	74·3	96	4·29	41·63	—8·21
Poona	29·622	SW	10	79·1	68·9	94	0·42	13·97	+1·34
Ahmednagar	29·597	SSW	10	81·4	69·9	96	0·05	10·86	...
Aurangabad	29·625	SSW	7	82·3	69·7	87	0·16	11·04	..
Sholapur	29·628	SW	10	83·2	68·4	96	1·38	9·67	—0·86
Ratnagiri	29·654	SSW	15	83·0	74·4	87	2·26	62·77	—10·57
Belgaum	29·665	W	25	72·2	66·8	94	1·91	27·76	+1·71
Goa	29·679	W	13	84·1	75·4	91	0·49	69·06	...
Karwar	29·715	SW	9	80·1	76·0	88	0·65	84·51	+2·15
Mangalore	29·744	W	3	84·8	74·9	87	0·21	97·94	+21·97
Calicut	29·762	WSW	7	85·2	74·5	92	0·60	66·09	—1·39
Cochin	29·790	WNW	M	85·7	75·2	89	0·14	48·68	—4·99
Bangalore	29·747	SW	16	82·2	66·3	85	...	6·59	—2·43
Secunderabad	29·680	WSW	14	75·6	68·9	90	0·39	13·61	+0·45
Masuliptm.	29·597	WNW	8	83·0	75·1	86	0·05	14·54	+2·19
Bellary	29·665	W	8	83·2	71·9	67	0·08	4·33	+0·26
Cuddapah	29·656	W	6	90·0	74·3	89	0·03	6·25	—3·07
Madras	29·666	W	4	91·0	74·5	72	0·28	7·66	+0·62
Coimbatore	29·771	SW	8	89·4	70·8	96	0·02	3·27	+0·36
Trichinopoly	29·706	WNW	7	98·6	79·8	57	...	2·38	—1·33
Negapatam	29·700	SW	8	97·1	78·2	72	.	2·96	—1·84
Colombo	29·804	WSW	10	87·5	79·0	69	2·02	14·69	+0·98
Aden	29·602	Calm	12	91·8	82·3	69	...	0·07	—0·07

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H.=4·10 (47·74); G. T. H.=3·75 (39·40); St. G. H.=3·51 (40·25); C. P.=4·29 (41·63).

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk fall of pressure in Central India, Berar, the Central Provinces, and at Surat, Malegon and Bombay, and a brisk rise at Jacobabad. Elsewhere the barometer has been steady, or has changed only slightly. The distribution is somewhat irregular, and the baric gradients are steep. Winds are cyclonic in the Central and North-West Provinces, while they are blowing from their ordinary monsoon directions in other places. The force has been fresh to strong at Karachi, Bhuj, Veraval, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Bangalore and Secunderabad. This morning the wind velocity was 24 miles an hour at Neemuch, 22 at Karachi, 18 at Veraval and 16 at Rajkot, Amraoti, Bombay, Bangalore and Secunderabad. The maximum temperature is moderately in excess of the average at Negapatam, Trichinopoly, Cochin, Calicut Mangalore, Bhuj, Ajmere Jeypore and Jacobabad, and very largely in defect of the average at Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Bellary. The minimum temperature is in slight to moderate excess of the average at Jacobabad, Ajmere, Deesa, Neemuch, Indore, Hoshangabad, Khandwe, Malegaon, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin and Trichinopoly. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bangalore. Humidity is increasing at Malegaon, Bombay, Ahmednagar, Ratnagiri, Cuddapah, Coimbatore and Khandva, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Jubbulpore (6·31"), Bombay (4·29") and Ratnagiri (2·26"), over an inch at Belgaum (1·91"), Cawnpore and Sholapur (1·38"), an inch at Hoshangabad, and light to moderate showers at Allahabad, Jeypore, Deesa, Veraval, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Secunderabad and Madras. The isobars indicate the existance of a depression, the centre of which lies very near to the east of Jubbulpore. The winds around this depression are cyclonic, and the weather over the country lying to the north of latitude 18° is very unsettled. The depression shows a tendency to move westwards. The monsoon gradient on the West Coast between Karwar and Bombay is about twice its average strength, and the present heavy rain is likely to continue. Heavy rain is also likely to fall in Central India, Berar and the Central Provinces.

The s. s. Buluwayo left Zanzibar on the 27th and reports having experienced up to latitude 3° 22' N., longitude 52° 45' E., at 8 a.m. on the 31st July, moderate to light south-easterly and southerly winds, passing clouds, a moderate to smooth sea and frequent showers of rain on the morning of the 29th and passing rain squalls with sea having a very milky appearance on the morning of the 31st; to latitude 10° 55' N., longitude 60° 46' E., at noon on the 2nd, moderate to fresh monsoon, fine clear weather and a moderate sea; to arrival on the 5th, moderate to fresh monsoon, cloudy to overcast sky, a high moderating sea and frequent showers of light to heavy rain from longitude 68° 19' E.

The s. s. Karamania, which left Aden on the 29th, reports having experienced from longitude 65° E., at 8 p.m. on 3rd to arrival on the 5th August moderate to fresh monsoon and continuous passing showers.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 7.

Wednesday's observations.—Pressure has increased in Burma, East and North Bengal, north side of the Gangetic Plain and the Punjab, and decreased elsewhere. The rise is brisk along the line of the North-West Himalayas, the fall being brisk across the head of the Peninsula. A rather deep depression is entering Orissa from the Bay, and the pressure at Orissa stations is one-fifth of an inch below normal. The wind is cyclonic within the depression area, but blows from the usual monsoon directions elsewhere. The force is moderate over the Bay, but fresh to strong on the West Coast. The mean temperature is in excess over the Western Desert and over the south of the Peninsula, but in defect elsewhere. Jacobabad reports a maximum temperature of a hundred and seven. There has been no rain of importance in Sind, Rajputana, Kathiawar, Central India, west of the Central Provinces and Assam; elsewhere it is general. Jubbulpore has received over six inches, Cuttack, Ranikhet and Bombay over four, and False Point and Jhansi over three inches of rain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Espl'de. In.	Espl'de. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	43	96	35	65	37	50	37	36
Wednesday, August 7th	6	55	3	75	5	92	1	38
Total	50	51	39	40	43	42	38	74
Total fall to Aug. 7th, 1894	62	21	49	25	50	12	43	91
Total fall to Aug. 7th, 1893	64	45	54	31	53	16	51	66

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; at Fort from 12 a.m. to 12 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

The following is the return of rainfall, during the week ending Saturday (9 a.m.), 3rd August:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Bandora	46	5	Mehmadabad	19	30
Panjoo	46	41	Ahmedabad	15	34
Vaiturana	34	94	Viramgam	19	24
Palghur	53	47	Wadhwan	13	25
Gholwad	40	38	Dabhoe	20	46
Daman	31	94	Sevalia	21	58
Bulsar	35	53	Godhra	24	42
Nausari	25	61	Kharaghora	26	18
Surat	19	5	Limkhera	17	42
Kim	15	82	Dohad	11	21
Broach	17	8	Mahi Bridge G R Ry.	9	26
Baroda	20	38			

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 7.

WE are still without any further telegraphic or commercial news from the other side through Reuter, the London Stock, Exchange, and Share markets generally having remained closed yesterday for the holidays.

Reuter's New York telegram, however, quotes Bar Silver ¼ cent. higher, at 66½ cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·90¼ dollars.

Cotton in New York was virtually unchanged yesterday at 7 3-16 cents per lb. for ready Mid.-Uplands, and 7·01 cents for September Futures. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were *nil*.

Locally a very small business has been doing in Cotton again to-day, though the feeling has been steady, and prices are unchanged. Exporters have bought 200 bales each of Barsi, at Rs. 190¼; and Dharwar, at Rs. 190; while the Mills have taken only 200 bales Bhagalkote, at Rs. 168 per candy.

WHEAT has remained a quiet market, with a small export business passing, on the basis of previous rates.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent by shippers, the feeling having been steady, and prices all unchanged. The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,032	bales.
Rapeseed	527	cwts.
Castorseed	1,227	"
Rice	515	"

FREIGHTS are unchanged, a line for Antwerp, September shipment, has been done at 14 shillings per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 1 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, ready, and 1s. 1 3-16d. for forward delivery; and at 1s. 1½d. for three months' sight Credits, but we have heard of nothing having been done either way, the market closing as it opened, as follows, with forward quotations for forward delivery of Bank and Merchants' Paper 1-32d. higher than for ready:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 5-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 3-16d.	"
Credits, 3 do.	1s. 1½d.	"
France, 3 do.	139½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 108¼ for Cash and 108 5-16 for the next Settlement, and the market was weak at these rates for a time, but closed with a firmer feeling at 108 9-16 and 108 3-8 in the two positions, respectively.

SHARES are quiet and generally unchanged in value except in the case of Mill Scrip in several instances in which we have to note the following changes in sellers' favour:—Indo China, have advanced Rs. 32½; Maneckjee Petit, Rs. 17½; China, Howard and Bullough, Khandeish, Khatau Makanjee, and Sholapore, Rs. 10 each; Currimbhoy, Rs. 7½; Oriental, and Southern Mahratta, Rs. 5 each; and Lukhmidass, Rs. 2½; the only decline being Rs. 10, in Framjee Petit. Bombay-Burmah Trading are Rs. 50 higher in the first issue.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUG. 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine left here on the evening of the 5th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson left here, for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, on the morning of the 5th instant.

HONGKONG, AUG. 6.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Vindobona, from Kobe, sailed for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, AUG. 7.

The Oriental Line mail steamer Ophir, from Australia, arrived.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Azamor, left Colombo for Singapore on the 6th instant.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 8.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)
Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

814—James Peace—Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim Shaik Bhican and another vs Abdur Rehman bin Bapoo Saheb Toongayker—Ardesir H and D.
855—Craigie L and O—Bai Motlibai vs Cooverjee Hirjee alias Cooverjee Muljee and others—Payne G and S.
857—Crawford B and Co—The Municipal Corporation of Bombay vs Cooverjee Hirjee alias Cooverjee Mulji and others—Payne G and S.
858—Dikshet and H—tam Raojee Jambhikar vs Palladas Subkhern—Payne G and S.
859—Payne G and S—Waljee Waramon and others vs Lalljee Shamjee and others—Little and Co.
862—Thakurdas D and C—Bai Manbai and others vs Goolam Hoosein Moorjee and another—Payne G and S.
873—Wadia and G—Eduljee Hormasjee Batliwalla vs Cassum Hajee Metha—Roughton and B

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STERLING.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

316-91—K D Shroff—Khan Mahomed Sulleman vs Noor Mahomed Salay Mahomed and others—K Korojee.
669-91—J C Cama—Hoosman Hajee Jakaria vs Abdoola Hajee Jakaria and others—Crawford B and Co.
393-94—M N Saklatwalla—Chimnabai and anthers vs Moreshwar Nanabhai and another—Daphtary and F.
473-94—M H Khan—Rehmoobhoy Habibbhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy—Mansuklal D and J.
9-95—Mansuklal D and J—Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy—M H Khan.
102-95—M H Khan—Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy—Mansuklal D and J.
57-95—Wadia and G—Balwant Krishnaji vs Bhawani Crishnaji and another—Bland and N and Thakurdas D and C.
57-95—Janardhan and A—Krishna Bhagojee vs Bhoodibai and another—F P Pavri.
386-94—Brown and M—Jumnadas Premjee and another vs Jetha Varia and others—Tyabjee D and Co.
31-95—In person—Vana Nowla and others vs Gungabai and others—Muljee and R.
111-95—Hiralal and Co—Bai Parson vs Hemchand Moolchand—In person.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 7.
STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

The Bhamo route to China for places beyond Momein and Tingyueh is closed for traffic until further notice.

Communication with Quito Equador interrupted by all routes.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 7th August, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	..	...	..	..
Teheran	7	2	30 p.m.	..	19
Suez	7	3	0 p.m.	..	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 7th August, 1895

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	33	...	2
" Karachi	...	12	...	1
" Madras	...	49	...	1

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, August 6, 1895.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·632
Temperature of the Air	78·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·8
Dew Point	75·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·905
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	81·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·5
General Directions of wind*	WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	415
Fall of Rain	1·38
Total fall during month	2·71
" " year	38·74
Additional fall of rain up to ... a.m., of 7th August	3·96

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, NIGHT, AUGUST 6.

10 p.m.	78·3

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7.

6 a.m.	76·8
10 a.m.	76·5
2 p.m.	79·5
4 p.m.	78·6

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CARPENDALE—July 30, at Murree, the wife of Captain P M Carpendale, 21st Punjab Infantry, of a daughter, still-born.
McMILLAN—July 31, at Sirsa, Punjab, the wife of Henry McMillan, Executive Engineer, P W D, of a son.
MURPHY—July 26, at Cawnpore, the wife of J E Murphy, Assistant Engineer, of a son.
NORMAN—August 2, at Tatareah, Chumparun, the wife of T O B Norman, of a son.
RAMSAY—August 1, at Murree, the wife of Major H L Ramsay, Political Agent, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HINDS—ELKIN—July 29, at Calcutta, by the Senior Marriage Registrar, and afterwards by the Rev D Reid, B D, at the Free Church of Scotland, Wellesley Square, Arthur, third son of George Hinds, of Goodhurst, Kent, to Edith Emily, fourth daughter of the late J L Elkin.
MACLEOD—MAXWELL-SMITH—August 1, at Samastipur, by the Rev H Sealy, Donald John Macleod, second son of M N Macleod, of Portarlington, Queen's County, Ireland, to Miss Esther (Essie) White Smith, eldest daughter of Maxwell-Smith, of Harsingpore and Moffat, Dumfriesshire, Scotland.
PEARD—FITZGERALD—July 20, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Ven'ble Archdeacon Spens, Henry James Peard, Surgeon-Major, A M Staff, second son of the late John Peard, J P, of Rath Cormac, Co Cork, Ireland, to Alice Mary FitzGerald (Elsie), eldest daughter of the late Richard Gerald FitzGerald, Surgeon, A M Staff.

DEATHS.

MACTIER—August 2, at Bangalore, Stewart James, 2nd Lieut, 1st Dorset Regt, of enteric fever, aged 23 years.
RIDDICK—July 27 at Glenelg, Mussoorie, Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel J Riddick, A M S, late Principal Medical Officer, Base Hospital, Chitral Field Force, Cherat.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1895.

FOR those who are interested in the mill industry of Bombay, and indeed for the whole tax-paying people of India, the day of days in the General Election, which has proved the Sedan of the Liberal Party was July 13, when Manchester revenged the imposition of the Cotton Duties by making a clean sweep of the supporters of the Government, which sanctioned their imposition. The other manufacturing towns in the north of England have done the same. The Cotton Duties, imposed solely to enable the Government of this country to pay its way, and meet its gold obligations in London, did not in reality affect the Lancastrian exports to India, the memorial of cotton spinners to Lord George Hamilton notwithstanding. Counterbalanced by an excise duty on the output of Indian mills, there was not even a pretence that the principles of Free Trade were infringed by a five per cent. duty on goods, the selling price of which has increased by more than thirty per cent. But in this matter facts and fairness were thrown to the winds. Inflammatory leaflets were circulated broadcast throughout the manufacturing constituencies, describing the Indian Tariff as fatal to British prosperity and one of the chief causes of the depression of trade. That the depression had made its worst effects felt three years before the Cotton Duties were re-imposed and had its origin in the vicissitudes of silver, and in Mr. Goschen's conversion of consols, which led to the wild speculations of London bankers and capitalists in Argentine securities did not weigh for an instant on the consciences of political wire-pullers on the prowl for votes. The cry of "Down with the Cotton Duties!" achieved in the Elections the purpose which Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Henry James endeavoured to accomplish some months since by a vote of censure. The unworthy manœuvres was exposed and denounced in the House of Commons by the Secretary of State for India in an appeal, which found generous response in the Conservative benches. The literature circulated by cart-loads among the electors in the centres of the textile industry made a very different appeal—an appeal to ignorance and sordid self-interest—and was, we are sorry to say, even more successful. The Lancashire artisan was threatened with the destruction of the cotton industry by the prospective raising of the Indian duties to ten per cent.: "Will Lord Rosebery, if he remains in office, come next year, and suggest a ten per cent. instead of a five per cent. duty? If not, why should he harass such an important industry as the cotton trade for the sake of a mere stop-gap remedy? Electors of Lancashire and Cheshire! turn out this Government, which is thus destroying your trade and taking away your living. In months to come, when your trade is very bad, remember Lord Rosebery's Government, and the duty on Lancashire goods which it put on, to the great injury of your Indian trade." The Lancashire electors were told that the Cotton Duties were depriving them of their living, and that the Coalition Government will change all that by forthwith abolishing the duties and leaving India to balance her accounts as best she may. Sir James Fergusson, whose experience in the government of this Presidency ought to have deterred him from a course from which even an Independent Labour candidate, if aware of the facts, would have shrunk, went so far as to lead the working men of North-East Manchester to believe that if the Party he represented had a majority the Cotton Duties would at once disappear. He told his audiences that the new Secretary of State for India had spoken and voted against their imposition:—"Another burning question is that having reference to the Indian import duties," said our whilom Governor at Ancoats, on the 10th July. "I may say at once that I am entirely opposed to those duties, and we must get them off as soon as we can. I am quite sure that Lord George Hamilton, the present Secretary of State, will be most desirous to get them off, because he took an active part in opposing their imposition."

It does not always follow that a Minister in office acts in strict accordance with the doctrines he maintained when in opposition. But that there should be any reason to apprehend that a solid phalanx of Lancashire members pledged to repeal the cotton duties may induce the new Government to play with the solvency of India is a serious matter. It is to be hoped that Lord Salisbury and the Duke of Devonshire—who have both been Secretaries of State for India—may impose a salutary check upon the recklessness, which has characterised the action of Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Henry James, Sir James Fergusson, and other lesser lights on this question, which vitally concerns the solvency of India. Our Chambers of Commerce and indeed all the public bodies in this country who are concerned for the equilibrium of the finances, will do well to bestir themselves in time so as to strengthen the hands of the statesmen in the new Ministry, who, truly Conservative, are able to look beyond the immediate, and often ephemeral purposes, of a General Election. There is good ground for the conviction that energetic action in this direction will not be thrown away. The Unionist Press with remarkable unanimity applauded the impassioned and successful appeal of the late Secretary of State to the Imperial instincts of the House of Commons, when Sir Henry James moved a vote of censure on the then Government for sanctioning the re-imposition of the Cotton Duties. Although the motion was planned at the instance of the present Minister for the Colonies, the Liberal Unionist journals vied with the Conservative organs in denouncing Sir Henry James' proposal as unpatriotic and inexcusable. The *Pall Mall Gazette* greatly rejoiced that "Sir Henry James' ill-timed motion for the adjournment of the House was rejected, last night, by a majority of close upon three to one. Why Sir Henry James should have been selected to make the attack was, and still remains to us, a mystery. His attack upon Anglo-Indian officials would have been intelligible in an advocate in the law-courts, but was indefensible in one who has every claim to be regarded as a statesman. It merited, as it received, a severe rebuke from Mr. Fowler. The Secretary of State for India is not an ideal politician from our point of view, but his performance last night deserves the utmost credit. It was moderate, statesmanlike, and courageous. It shattered Sir Henry James' case into atoms, and it proved to the people of India that the Secretary of State for India is Indian Secretary first, whatever epithets the Baboo Press may apply to him out there." It is much to be regretted that the manufacturers and artisans of Lancashire and Cheshire were not of the same mind as this vigorous writer, but there can be no doubt that the views so forcibly put have the approval of all Englishmen, whose opinions and votes are not biassed by purely personal considerations. The *Globe* expressed with clearness and force what we may assume to be the prevailing opinion amongst disinterested Conservatives, "that a great principle is at stake in the Indian Cotton Duties, whether the fiscal policy of Hindustan shall or shall not be subordinated to party exigencies in Great Britain. Far better is to have dissolution postponed for a short while than for the Unionist party to have associated itself with an act of gross injustice to a subject population, which has no direct representation at Westminister." The *Times* wrote with even greater emphasis in the same sense. That was the general tone of the Conservative Press on the important question now again confronting us. It is well to bear this in mind when the actual circumstances of the moment tend to create discouragement with respect to the results to India of the recent elections in the manufacturing centres of Great Britain.

On the other hand there is no use ignoring the fact that Mr. A. J. Balfour, the most potent personality on the Conservative side of the Cabinet after Lord Salisbury, was a party to Sir Henry James' abortive motion. The leader of the House of Commons owes his seat to a member for a Manchester constituency. It cannot be forgotten that he was only saved from rallying the Conservative rank and file to the support of Sir Henry James' ill-starred resolution by a Providential attack of influenza—a quite portentous deliverance from a compromising situation, which gave the *Times* occasion to congratulate him on the happy accident of his illness. The influenza may not serve the distinguished leader of the House of Commons so well a second time. Sir James Fergusson is still less likely to forget his obligations to the North-East Manchester electorate, to which he owes his seat. The somewhat precarious majority which returned him was wholly due to the splitting of the Liberal vote by a Labour candidate, who polled nearly 600 votes, the half of which would have sufficed to place Sir James in a minority. Similarly, at Salford, Sir Henry Howarth, a gifted and influential Conservative, would have been in a decided minority, but for the fortunate chance of a Socialist candidate taking 813 votes from his Liberal opponent. Members so situated, it is much to be feared, will think far more of securing their position by pleasing their constituents than of the claims of India to fair-play in the matter of the Cotton Duties. We must make our voices heard above the din of electoral shouting in Manchester.

THE report on the Currency Department, to which we referred yesterday, shows that the forgeries discovered have been somewhat numerous in the past year, though they were not characterised by sufficient originality to make them interesting. No less than fifty-three forgeries came to light—none of them, however, are believed to be new. Twenty ten-rupee notes were found belonging to an extensive forgery of years ago. Whether they were newly printed or whether they come out of hoard like old silver the Currency Department is not prepared to say. But it is forced to regard the re-appearance of notes of the particular series in large numbers as somewhat suspicious, as the forger was released on the expiration of his sentence in July last. Five notes belong to an extensive forgery discovered in Jessore in 1893-94, while other two twenty-rupee notes were also the product of an old forgery. Several 100-rupee notes were also found to be forgeries. Fairly good imitations, ten of them were, and here we have in the report the history of the Bhavnagar forgeries in brief. The notes are pronounced to be of fairly good workmanship, produced apparently by some photographic process. The forgery appeared to be an extensive one, and Government offered a reward of Rs. 5,000 for information leading to the conviction of the offenders. Several of the notes were traced to a single village in Bhavnagar. Two men were arrested, charged, and convicted. On appeal one was acquitted, and the other was convicted of uttering only, and not of forging, and was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. Another 100-rupee note appears to be a new and isolated forgery, and was tendered to the Post Office, Bhagulpore. No clue to the forger, however, has been obtained. Further, we are told, one of Thakur Das's 500-rupee notes found its way into experienced hands during the year. The forger and his accomplices, arrested at Etawah, some time ago, were convicted, and have not yet completed their term of ten years they got. Another of the 500-rupee forged notes fell into the hands of the police at Mutra. A man was attempting to borrow money on a pledge of half of it. He was placed on his trial for uttering it, convicted, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. Another note presented at the Allahabad office is said to be a poor specimen, and probably belongs to the Thakur Das series. A forged note for one thousand rupees was received from the Sambhur Treasury. A new forgery it was believed to be, and was eventually traced to Kandhai Lal in Cawnpore. He could not account for his possession of the note, and was accordingly placed on his trial, but was acquitted. No further clue has been obtained. Besides the cases enumerated above, a prosecution for a suspected forgery was instituted at Burdwan. The police received information, which led them to search the house of one Bissesar, where some suspicious liquids and the fragments of a note for Rs. 1,000 pasted between two pieces of glass were found. The fragments appeared, however, to belong to a genuine note; and no forged notes being found, the magistrate held that the evidence was insufficient to show that forgery was attempted or intended, and the accused was accordingly discharged. In times gone by the man would have been tortured till he told all he knew. As it was he left the court, carrying with him, doubtless, an extensive amount of very valuable information, for which the Currency Department would have given much.

THE coal-supply of India is a matter, which especially affects this Presidency, where the great majority of the cotton mills of the country are situated, and therefore the report on the examination of Indian coals in the Research Department of the Imperial Institute, as given in one of "the Agricultural Ledgers," circulated by the Government of India, is deserving of careful consideration. The sample sent to London for the purpose consisted of pieces of several pounds weight, sawn from the large blocks, which form the specimens, and these were completely broken up and averaged. The Assam coal was found to be of a high order, the ash being particularly low, but the sulphur in two cases was rather high. The sample of the seam worked in the Khost Mine, Baluchistan, was found to be clean, bright and hard, "but disintegrating with a white efflorescence and with evolution of sulphurated hydrogen." The samples sent from Bengal varied considerably in quality, as might be expected, considering that they came from widely-separated districts. It would be as reasonable to expect that the coals of Northumberland and of South Wales would correspond upon undergoing a minute technical examination as to quality. But looking through the analyses tabulated in the ledger it would seem that dull, black, clean, and hard are the adjectives mostly employed to describe the product of the Bengal coal-fields. On the whole, it may be inferred that the quality is quite good enough for mills, and doubtless a much larger trade than now exists between the Bengal fields and Bombay would be carried on if the railway companies would consent to a fairly large reduction of the rates now charged, only one of the fourteen samples received was a non-caking coal. Only two samples were sent from Burma, and of these one cannot be described as coal. The examination goes to show that the volatile matters it contains amount to less than four per cent., and that its full value is very small indeed. It is even doubted whether the coal would be used in its own locality with any advantage for the production of Siemen's gas. The other sample from Burma was non-caking, but contained a high proportion of volatile matter. The two samples from the Umaria Mine in Central India were very similar. They are clean, dull soft coal, one sample having irregular [illegible] easily broken and the other containing fossil resin. The coal from Mohpani Colliery, in the Central Provinces, was sometime ago stated to be above the average quality of the Indian product, and almost equal to the best Bengals. The analysts, however, do not speak of it in quite such high terms, as the sample was found to contain nearly 25 per cent. of ash. The Gadawarra Mine appears to produce a good caking coal, while the Warora Colliery produces a clean and rather soft coal. In the only sample received from Hyderabad, the ash was not very high for Indian coal, and the proportion of sulphur was small.

YESTERDAY was the twenty-ninth anniversary of the establishment of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court of Bombay.

OVERHEARD at the railway station:—"Why do you call the Wednesday afternoon contests 'Monsoon Mud Sports,' Mr. Hogspear?" "Oh, because whenever there is the least trace of monsoon or mud the sports are always postponed."

THE Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay have issued invitations to an evening party, in honour of Mr. Justice Budroodin Tyabjee, the president of the Anjuman, on his appointment to the Bench of the High Court. The party comes off on the 13th instant, at Mr. Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy's bungalow, Pedder Road.

AT a meeting of the Standing Committee, yesterday, while considering the Commissioner's statement of the houses or portions of houses that fell during the month of June last, Dr. Cowasji enquired how it was that the owner of the house that collapsed at Thakordwar was allowed to put on two additional storeys to the house, which was originally a three-storeyed one, and unfit to hold two more floors. The Executive Engineer explained that the Municipal authorities had no power to enter a house for the purpose of inspecting and examining the wood-work, and see whether it would hold two more floors. The Commissioner was, of course, authorised not to give such permission when the house was apparently in a dangerous condition. Mr. Vincent moved that the Commissioner be asked to report what amendment of the Municipal Act was requisite to empower the Commissioner to inspect and examine buildings, which might be considered unsafe by him, and if necessary to make openings for the purpose of such inspection and examination. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla submitted that the delegation of such powers to the subordinate officers would lead to oppression and corruption, but Mr. Dharamsi pointed out that the Commissioner was at present simply asked to make a report. Mr. Shroff thought that the Corporation should take the initiative in the matter, and not the Committee but the Chairman having pointed out that the Committee was competent to discuss it and ask the Commissioner for a report thereon, the motion was put to the vote and carried by a majority.

"I AM not surprised," Lord Roberts confesses, "that most people in England are puzzled and in doubt as to the right course to pursue [in "Pathanistan"], or that statesmen should hesitate to come to a decision when men who have spent the greater part of their lives in India differ so widely in their opinions on the subject." Ought not the words "from year to year" to be added? By what other means can we explain his lordship's present advocacy, as we understand him, of a road to Chitral, when some years since, writing under a sense of official responsibility, he said:—The longer and more difficult the line of communication is, the more numerous and greater the obstacles which Russia would have to overcome; and far from shortening one mile of the road, I would let the web of difficulties extend to the very mouth of the Khyber. Should Russia in future years attempt to conquer Afghanistan or invade India through it, we should have a better chance of attaching the Afghans to our interests if we avoid all interference with them in the meantime. "The best thing to do is to leave the tribesmen as much as possible to themselves." How can a plea for road-making be squared with such an opinion as this?

DR. GRACE has now come under the notice of the phrenologists. We are told in the *Phrenological Magazine* for July that he possesses "a truly magnificent organisation and a fine balance of the motive and vital temperaments with a full degree of the mental." He has, moreover, "a marvellous amount of vitality and knows how to use it to advantage." Mentally, however, "he is not burdened with a broad head—hence thinks and acts on the spur of the moment and as the necessity of the occasion requires." Nothing very novel in this information. If "W. G." did not "think and act on the spur of the moment" he would, we are afraid, have fewer runs to his credit.

THE late Mr. H. B. Grigg's memory is to be perpetuated in Travancore, in which State he was British Resident at the time of his death. Both Mr. and Mrs. Grigg made themselves much liked in Travancore for their accessibility and for their successful efforts in promoting social intercourse among all sections of the community. The moral influence exerted by Mr. Grigg was appreciable while he impressed any one who knew him with his earnestness of purpose and honesty of intention. His friendliness of attitude towards every good work was positively contagious, and it was mainly to Mr. Grigg's efforts that the prosperous Friend-in-Need Society of Trevandrum owes its existence.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE KUCHUNG MASSACRE.

DEMANDS BY LORD SALISBURY.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Lord Salisbury has demanded from China a decree ordering the death of the culprits of the Kuchung massacre, and the fullest protection to missionaries, also that an escort be provided for the British Consul, who is going to Kuchung to enquire into the massacre.

A reply has been received from China assenting to Lord Salisbury's demands.

The position of Europeans at Foochow is regarded as critical owing to the hostility shown to foreigners.

The province of Fukien is in a state of rebellion.

Several gunboats have been ordered to Foochow to protect the foreign settlement.

THE KUCHUNG MISSION.

PLUNDER BY CHINESE SOLDIERS.

LONDON, Aug 7.

Latest advices received from China state that the Chinese soldiers sent to protect the Mission at Kuchung broke into the place and plundered it.

MR. GLADSTONE AT CHESTER.

SPEECH ON THE ARMENIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

Mr. Gladstone addressed a meeting, this evening, at Chester, in favour of Armenian reforms. He strongly denounced the Porte, whose denials and promises, he said, were valueless.

England, he said, must not fear the word coercion in dealing with Turkey.

PRESS APPROVE MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH AT CHESTER.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The English Press unanimously approve of the language used by Mr. Gladstone yesterday at Chester in his speech on the Armenian Question.

NASRULLAH KHAN.

It is understood that the reasons for the delay in the departure of Nasrullah Khan from England are political.

ORDER RESTORED AT TABRIZ.

TEHERAN, Aug. 6.

The rioting at Tabriz has been stopped and quietness restored.

THE CHITRAL EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDETNS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 7.

General low wires from Laram, dated the 6th instant, that both the roads of Malakand Kotal were blocked on the 1st instant by small landslips. The work of clearing was started immediately.

The bridge over the Aladand Nala and a small bridge between Khar and Chakdara were swept away the same day.

On the 5th instant three Khars were attacked whilst lagging behind the convoy, one mile below Ziarat. One was killed and two wounded.

A search party was sent out after the assaults on the same day. Drabie was found in the river about Guwar with his throat cut.

A court-of-inquiry is sitting in connection with it.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 7.

Final orders regarding the reduction of the Chitral force are now issued.

The telegraph line from Janbatai Kotal to Mundah is to be dismantled.

The first and fourth Brigades are to be amalgamated, and hold the line from Jelala to Laram Kotal. No Cavalry or Mountain Artillery beyond the frontier will be withdrawn at present. The actual strength of the force in the field when reductions have been made will be 13,800 men.

THE UDAIPUR STATE RAILWAY.

The Udaipur State Railway has been opened for traffic from the 1st instant.

THE VICEROYS TOUR.

SIMLA, Aug. 7.

The Bikanir Camel Corps will march to Agra for inspection by H. E. the Viceroy towards the end of October.

THE PAMIR BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

I hear officially that the Amir's Agent, having joined the British and Russian Commissioners on the 27th July the first demarcation pillar was set up on the next day, and the line of demarcation is practically settled as far as the Bender Sky Pass. It is hoped to finish the entire delimitation by the end of August, which would be a record piece of work.

AN ELEPHANT RUN AMUCK.

POONA, Aug. 7.

An elephant belonging to the Maharajah of Kolhapur ran amuck on Saturday last. The elephant was brought for the use of the Maharani when going to the temples for worshiping. The elephant attacked the mahout severely who is lying dangerously ill. The mahout at the time was sitting on a raised platform near the spot where the elephant stood. The elephant afterwards bolted, and in its wild career broke open the Raviwar gate, which was closed and its iron bars. The animal then turned into a lane where it knocked down a portion of a house. After much difficulty the elephant was captured.

THE GAEKWAR AT AKALKOT.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

AKALKOT, Aug. 7.

His Highness the Maharajah Gaekwar, with her Highness the Maharani and children, arrived here, yesterday morning, and was received with pomp and great enthusiasm. The station and town were tastefully decorated. In the evening the residents of Akalkot presented an address of welcome in English ; and Sanskrit and Marathi verses, composed in the Maharaja's honour, were recited by school-boys, and at night a theatrical performance was given.

THE BANDORA MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

BANDRA, Aug. 7.

The vacant seat of the late Rev. Fr. Henriques, which caused so much excitement for the last fortnight in Bandora, resulted in spite of the inclement weather in the defeat of Mr. Vinayek Dadaji, of Messrs. Gulabchand and Edgelow, who obtained eight votes against 100 in favor of Dr. DeMonte. Mr. Pereira Joseph Braize, the third candidate, at the request of Mr. Almeida, vice-president of the Bombay East Indian Association, withdrew on Tuesday night in favour of Dr. DeMonte, also a vice-president. The novel feature in the annals of the Bandora elections has been that ladies of different creeds exercised their franchise The polling business was rendered dilatory by Mr. Shamrao Vithal's interference at the general Municipal meeting this evening. Mr. Gilbert, the president, declared Dr. DeMonte duly elected after the scrutiny of the votes by Mr. Gaspar Gonsalves and Dr. J. F. Gonsalves by 484 votes against 36 of Mr. Vinayek Dadajee, who had sent a protest before the meeting, which was referred to the District Magistrate, as it was not within the province of the Municipal authority to decide.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 19.

The Liberal candidates for Lancashire constituencies have suffered severely from the action of the late Rosebery Ministry in permitting import duties to be imposed in India on cotton goods. The question has been kept well to the front during the Lancashire elections, and the result is that almost every candidate returned is pledged to do his utmost to change the present position of affairs, or in other words, to leave India without the revenue from import duties in which she stands so much in need. It is significant of the spirit which now prevails in Lancashire, and which has brought the Unionist candidates in like a flood, that at the quarterly meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, held this week, the President, Mr. J. A. Beith, declared the greatest obstacle to trade they had to encounter was the Indian import duties. The imposition of these duties was a deliberate departure from a policy of Free Trade in order to meet currency defects. The true policy, as the Chamber had already declared, was to remedy the currency system, and he thought that the signs were hopeful in regard both to the question of the import duties and in regard to the currency. Whatever king was going to reign he thought they were in a fair way to get the import duties removed. This statement was received with loud applause, and Mr. Beith went on to say that the injustice of these duties was intolerable. It was sometimes said that this was simply a selfish cry on the part of Lancashire. Nothing could be further from the fact. With whom had the Indian Government taken counsel in regard to this matter? The millowners of India. But the millowners of India and their employees did not amount to 1 per cent. of the population of India ; and yet the Government had listened to them, and without further investigation granted a monopoly under which not only the people of India, but the people of England suffered a grave injustice. These are the misleading views which have been seduiously cultivated in Lascashire, and the result has been markedly apparent at the poll.

At the same meeting reference was made to the efforts being put forward to divert trade to Manchester by way of the Ship Canal, not from Liverpool, but from London. According to Mr. Bythell, the most significant previous attempt of this kind, the endeavour to establish a market for direct shipments of tea in Manchester, has proved successful beyond even the most sanguine hopes of the promoters of the movement, and Manchester is now looking forward to a continuous importation of tea at the port of Manchester direct from India and Ceylon, and in due time, from China also. Statements were also made which would seem to justify equal confidence in the development of a direct and rapidly expanding trade in Australasian wools, frozen meat, butter, and other products to the port of Manchester. Mr. Hotson, who is familiar with what may be spoken of as the Australasian end of the business, was able, after personal inquiry and observations in Manchester and on the Ship Canal, to express perfect confidence in the speedy development of a sound and extensive business in all Australasian produce consigned direct to Manchester. The Australians have fully informed themselves of the new opportunities afforded for reaching the greatest and most promising consuming district in Great Britain for the varied foodstuffs which they so abundantly produce. That such direct shipments to such a district imply a very considerable saving in the cost of carriage as compared with transport to the same markets by way of London is obvious. All that is needed is that the trade should be on a sufficiently large scale to begin with, and this implies an existing organisation for retail distribution. On this point Mr. J. B. Dowdall gave satisfactory assurances with respect to the trade in imported butter. That trade has already attained such magnitude in Manchester that it would be nothing less than amazing if such a market should continue dependent on consignments through London, Newcastle, or other ports involving long and costly railway carriage, now that it has the means for direct shipment to the Manchester docks.

In his report on the trade of Smyrna during last year Mr. Holmwood, the British Consul-General, remarks that with the exception of beans most of the 1894 crops in Asia Minor were above the average, both in quantity and quality, and had the prices of produce generally (in gold) not continued to fall the export trade of the year would have proved the best on record, notwithstanding the quarantine hindrances European prices, however, continued to fall, and by the middle of the shipping season the farmers in the interior ceased to send down grain except in small quantities. "As there appears to be little hope," adds Mr. Holmwood, "of ever seeing the values of produce rise permanently to their former levels, none but the more valuable productions of Asia Minor, such as opium and figs, will leave any profit on exportation until the pending railway extentions in the fertile lands of the interior are completed, but when these come into operation, which by the terms of their concessions they should do within three years, both the export and import trade of Smyrna will undoubtedly make rapid strides." The crop prospects for the present year, it is stated, are all that could be desired. The rainfall for this season has already surpassed the average for the whole year, and yet it has been so equally distributed over the five sowing months that none of the young crops have been damaged, and the harvest promises to be in every respect an extraordinary one. But the fulfilment of these fair promises will not ensure a prosperous commercial year, for "no increase of shipments can be anticipated unless a change for the better takes place in the European and American produce markets, and unless the amelioration in this respect is considerable vast quantities of the grain grown in the upland plateaux will not bear the cost of conveyance to the coast owing to the absence of railway communication."

Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co., of New York, remark as follows with regard to the trade outlook on their last circular :—"In the Carolinas and Georgia our advices are that the crop is about three weeks late, that the plant is small but healthy and clean, and that the outlook is for a crop of about 15 per cent. less than last year, provided that the season is good. It is estimated that 35 per cent. less fertilisers have been used, but that increased thrift has caused, to a considerable extent, the use of fertilisers made on the plantations. Texas is the battle ground of the plant against the weather, and the past week has shown but little if any alleviation of the adverse circumstances. When the clearing weather follows it will be interesting to note to what extent the present gloomy predictions are borne out by the conditions as they then appear. It is to be noted that the market here during the latter part of the week has had many buying orders from New Orleans, showing that there the belief that buyers might be belated was current. Quite apart from the poor state, real or supposed of the crop, but having an equally direct bearing upon the course of prices, is the general improvement in business, which is fast creating a sentiment that may prove the all-important factor in the problem to which the others would then be secondary. For, given a crop even larger than the average now anticipated, if the mercantile mind is imbued with the belief that that and more will be needed, the sentimental idea to which we have before alluded will become such a stimulus that investors will be as numerous as they have been hitherto infrequent. That this belief is growing we think the facts justify. Wages in many manufacturing cities are being voluntarily increased, and this is indicative of a faith in a productive output. Salesmen of commission houses are confident of good 'fall' trade. The bank clearings in this country have been over 35 per cent. larger than during the corresponding week last year, comparing favourably with those of 1892. This means an expanding business. Still all are not convinced, and many assert that the visible supply of cotton at the end of August will be the largest on record, and that better weather remedying the damage and giving another large yield, will furnish an adequate supply for the greatest demand. But on an improving market for goods it is a poor occasion to anticipate either a declining or a stationary market for the raw material."

The plague of cotton worms recently reported as threatening the Egyptian crops has apparently abated for the time being, says an Alexandria paper, but in a week or two it is probable that fresh swarms will be hatched from the eggs of the moths, and the cotton plants will be again at the mercy of the invading hosts. It is difficult, we are told, in the absence of any reliable information, to estimate with any approach to accuracy the amount of damage so far done by the worms. "There is no doubt, however," adds the Alexandria paper, "that almost everywhere in Lower Egypt the young cotton plants have suffered severely, and in many cases have been totally destroyed. In some parts the effect of the worm has been merely temporary, and it has only retarded the growth of the plant, without destroying it altogether. Just now the worms are changing into the chrysalis stage, and are consequently becoming incapable for the time of doing any harm." This, it is suggested, may account for the alleged abatement of the evil. But on the grounds of the Agricultural College at Gheezeh, near Cairo, may be seen a large piece of land under cotton cultivation every plant of which has been more or less the victim of the ravages of the insect. The worms themselves have begun to leave the plants, but can be found in the soil underneath in the stage preliminary to the chrysalis stage. Near the cotton are crops of bamia and tomatoes, both of which are practically ruined by the worms, of which myriads can be seen still at work. The berseem crop on the farm was also destroyed by them earlier in the year.

In his report on the trade of the Persian province of Azerbaijan for 1894-95, Mr. Cecil G. Wood, the British Consul at Tabreez, testifies to the unfavourable effect which the decline in the gold value of silver, the legal tender currency, has had on the economic position and prospects. The result in Persia, it is stated, has been a rise in the prices (in terms of the kran currency) of all the necessaries of life. The prices of native productions have been almost doubled. It is admitted, however, that this rise of prices has been due partly to the high cost of transport owing to the lack of roads and the severity of the winter, and that the existence of wheat and rice "rings" has not been without influence. But the Persian prices of imported articles generally, it is asserted, have also risen 100 per cent during the last 15 years, and as salaries and other emoluments have remained unchanged the wealthy individual has found his position less satisfactory than in the past, while the poor man has been almost beggared. Altogether the economic outlook in Persia is not cheerful.

Reviewing the trade position in the United States under date July 6, Messrs. R. G. Dun and Co., of New York, remark that their midsummer reports from all commercial centres indicated distinctly better crop prospects than other official or commercial accounts, with a marked increase in the retail distribution of products, a general enlargement of the working force, and some advance in the wages of upwards of half-a-million wage-earners. At the same time it was apparent that the rapid advance in prices had checked buying in certain directions. The trade outlook was, however, considered bright in every part of the country. The Government had begun the new fiscal year with more than the required gold reserve, and the payment of nearly 80,000,000dols. by companies as interest and dividends was likely to stimulate business. The latest agreement of railroad presidents was regarded at Chicago as meaning more than usual, and traffic had increased, amounting for four weeks to 2,08,877 tons eastbound, against 1,87,309 last year and 2,08,118 in 1893. The earnings of the railroads in June reported were 6·8 per cent. larger than last year, but 15·7 per cent. less than in 1893. The payments through the clearing-houses for the first week of July were 28·8 per cent. larger than last year, though 3·7 per cent. smaller than in the same week of 1892. The advance in iron continued. The prices for various iron products showed an advance ranging from 72·2 per cent. since February for wire nails to 7·1 per cent. for anthracite pig, and in all kinds averaging 22 per cent. Leather had advanced 51·1 per cent. and hides 79·8 per cent. since April. The wool market was stronger, and the sales had been enormous, though largely speculative. There was a growing demand for heavy woollen goods, but much irregularity of prices for the lighter fabrics. The feeling, however, was hopeful, more especially as the labour troubles were considered to be practically at an end. The prices of cotton goods were still advancing, and the mills were generally well employed. Messrs. Dun and Co. point out, however, that every year the influence of the official crop reports diminishes. The United States fiscal year closed on June 30 with upwards of 2,600,000 bales available in the United States and abroad, and with at least 65,000,000 bushels of wheat (according to some authorities 95,000,000 bushels) larger than in the preceding year. The crop of oats seemed certain to be large, and the prospects for maize had greatly improved.

The alterations in the French tariff of 1892 required to carry out the Franco-Swiss Commercial Agreement have now been accepted by large majorities of both branches of the French Legislature. The agreement is to be submitted for the approval of the Swiss Councils in the course of next month. There is very little room for doubt that it will receive their assent, and it may be hoped that early in September the tariff war which has existed between the two countries since nearly the beginning of 1893 will be brought to an end. The reductions in the French minimum tariff which have been needed to effect this arrangement are not numerous, and have been chosen with a special view to remove obstacles to the importation of Swiss products into France. Such as they are, however, the reductions will apply to similar merchandise produced in countries, the United Kingdom being one, already having "most favoured nation" terms with France. It is remarkable that the movement now approaching completion has received the support, in the French Chamber, of M. Meline, the Protectionist leader, who declared in 1892 that the tariff which he then championed was not to be in any way ameliorated, since any breach in it would threaten the whole fabric. He has been constrained, however, by the representations of certain French producing interests, injured by the tariff war, to advocate the reductions now agreed to, in spite of the energetic protests of a few of his followers. Whilst, therefore, a slight—though very slight—inroad has been made upon the high-protectionist French tariff of 1892, no sign has yet arisen of a disposition to alter it radically in the direction of Free Trade. The Protectionists still hold sway, and must apparently do so until some strong popular impulse dethrones them. There are a few influential men in France who are ready to welcome and forward such a movement, but they have not yet seen the opportunity of initiating and pressing it energetically upon public attention. Meanwhile ; France has still another tariff war, one of long standing, on hand—that with Italy. This, however, is to all appearance likely to last for an indefinite period. For, in spite of occasional tentative efforts to bring about a reconciliation, the obstacles have hitherto always been found insurmountable.

In Mr. Clements Markham's biography of Major James Rennell, just published in the "Century Science Series," there are some significant remarks concerning the stimulating and vivifying effect of a stirring naval career, the greatest geographer Great Britain has yet produced, was another naval Devonshire man, who obtained his first appointment with the rating of captain's servant, joined the Brilliant frigate (Captain Hyde Parker) in January, 1756, and took part in several expeditions against the French coast under Howe. He saw other service in the West Indies and the East, including the capture of privateers and a cutting-out expedition at Pondichery, and was discharged from the Navy at Madras in 1763 to join the East India Company's service. Rennell had received an excellent training, "The Navy," says Mr. Clements Markham, "has been the nursery, not only of renowned seamen, but also of great generals, lawyers, divines and men of science. There can be no better training for a geographer, and Rennell came direct from a midshipman's berth to the office of surveyor-general of the company's dominions in Bengal. He was a sailor and the first of English geographers, served upwards of seven years as a midshipman, and owed the grounding of his knowledge and his capacity for work to the sea. Many of his high qualities as a scientific geographer, developed in after years are directly traceable to his naval training." It has not been sufficiently noticed that the late Professor Huxley began his scientific career in 1846 as assistant-surgeon to the Rattlesnake (Captain Owen Stanley), then about to depart on a surveying expedition to the coast of Australia and New Guinea. The opportunity thus given him of exploring the seas lying between the great barrier reef and the mainland of investigating the fauna of the southern seas, opened indeed to Huxley the career that afterwards made him famous.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presiding. There were also present : Mr. Fitzgibbon, Mr. R. H. Vincent, Captain Walshe, Messrs. Fazulbhoy Visram, Abdulla M. Dharamsey, K. M. Shroff, Harkissondas Narotamdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

PURCHASE OF PICK-AXES.

The Committee considered letter, dated 1st instant, from the Acting Commissioner, reporting that he had authorised the purchase from Messrs. Sullemanji Mulla Abdulally and Co., of 1,000 pick-axes, manufactured by the Hardy Patent Pick Company, at Rs. 19 per dozen, the cost to be met from the road repairs grant. It was resolved to record the letter.

CONSTRUCTION OF OFFICES FOR BUILDING AND DRAINAGE INSPECTOR.

The Committee next proceeded to further consider the resolution of the Corporation, dated 17th June last, forwarding the plans and estimates for constructing offices for the Building and Drainage Inspector of A ward on the vacant Municipal land, at Mint Road, at a cost of Rs. 19,672, and for constructing a shop thereat, at a cost of Rs.4,335, for report, as to the proposed form of utilization of the land in question.

It was resolved that with reference to the resolution of the Corporation, the Standing Committee begged to report that in their opinion a portion of the vacant land, in Rampart Row, east, should be utilised in accordance with the plans and estimates already placed before the Corporation, at a cost of Rs. 90,672 and Rs. 4,335 provided for the same being made in the budget estimates for next year.

POWERS OF THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

The Committee had next placed before them a statement of houses or portions of house, which fell in Bombay during the month of June.

Dr. Cowasji desired to know how it was that in the case of the five-storied house, which collapsed, near Thakordwar, the Municipality permitted the owner of the house to put up additional storeys, when the building, which was at first only three stories high, was originally very weak and unfit to bear any additional weight upon it.

Khan Bahadur Murzban, the Executive Engineer, who was present at the meeting, pointed out that neither the Commissioner nor himself had got power under the Act to enter and inspect and examine a house, and to ascertain by removing beams and joints, whether the house was in a fit condition to allow of more floors to be put on the original building. The house in question did not fall, because the lower portion was unstable, but it was due to a decayed timber in the rear of the building. The Commissioner had the power to refuse permission to build additional floors if the house was apparently in a ruinous or dangerous condition.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla said that there appeared to be an implied authority under the Act given to the Commissioner to refuse such permission.

Mr. Dharamsey did not agree with Ibrahim that there was any such implied authority, which could only be given by a section of the Act.

Mr. Vincent then moved that the acting Commissioner be asked to report what amendment of the Municipal Act was requisite to empower the Commissioner to inspect and examine buildings, which might be considered unsafe by him, and if necessary to make openings for the purpose of such inspection and examination.

Captain Walsh seconded the motion.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla pointed out that the general delegation of the powers sought to be given to subordinate Municipal officers would lead not only to oppression, but also to corruption, and it would be a source of annoyance to the rate-payers. He was, therefore, opposed to the motion.

Mr. Dharamsey submitted that all they wanted at present was a report from the Commissioner as to what amendment proposed to be made in the Act to give them the powers to inspect and examine the premises. The question of safe-guarding against the abuse of the powers would be considered after the report had been placed before them.

Mr. Shroff said that the initiative in such matters ought to be taken by the Corporation.

The Chairman having pointed out that the Committee was competent to discuss the subject, and ask for a report thereon, the motion was put to the vote, and carried by a majority.

THE RATEABLE VALUE OF PORT TRUST ESTATE.

The Committee considered letter from the Acting Commissioner forwarding Government resolution, Marine Department, dated 31st ultimo, stating that his Excellency the Governor in Council has fixed the rateable value of the Port Trust Estate for five years, from 1st April, 1894, at Rs. 22,49,239. The total amount payable by the Trustees being Rs. 1,52,482 instead of Rs. 1,63,523, estimated in the Municipal Budget for 1895-96. It was resolved to postpone the consideration of the subject, and in the meantime to ask the Commissioner to report as to how the figures estimated in the budget were arrived at.

After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain M. McNeill, 4th Dragoon Guards, has been appointed to the Staff in England.

Lieutenant-Colonel L. J. A. Chapman, R. A., on promotion, is posted to the Indian Establishment.

Lieutenant C. Stirling has been transferred from "N" Battery to "C" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.

Major A. N. Rochfort, "C" Battery R. H. A., embarks shortly for India on return to duty from leave.

The Government of India have decided that ladies of the Nursing-Service are not available for nursing members of officers' families.

Major A. J. Hughes, R. A., on vacating his appointment at the School of Gunnery, is posted to the 48th Field Battery in India.

Lieutenant W. Donnan, 19th Madras Infantry, has been nominated by the Viceroy for duty in the Military Accounts Department.

Captain A. H. Baldwin, Manchester Regiment has, on vacating the Adjutancy of the 2nd Battalion, been posted to the 1st Battalion, and will proceed home to join the latter Battalion.

The Government of India have sanctioned the employment, in future, of Lady Nurses from Lady Robert's Home at Murree at the Station Hospital, Sialkote, during the winter months.

Sergeant R. P. V. Monro, 2nd Battalion, Highland Light Infantry, has been promoted Second-Lieutenant in the Devonshire Regiment, and will proceed home to join the 2nd Battalion of that Regiment.

It is not generally known in India that a British Officer, when accompanied by his family, is entitled to free passage for a female servant, irrespective of the fact that his wife and family are not entitled to a passage.

The Secretary of State for India has, with the concurrence of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, sanctioned the resignation by Lieutenant F. F. Fenton, 11th Hussars, of his probationary appointment in the Staff Corps.

Sanction has been accorded to the payment of Rs. 33,000 on account of compensation for certain lands acquired for the catchment area in connection with the Maligal scheme for water-supply for the Civil and Military station of Bangalore.

With reference to a recent advertisement in our coulmns regarding the employment of pensioned and discharged sepoys, it should be stated that applications for the services of these men should be addressed to the Recruiting Officers at Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Amritsar, Sialkote, Delhi and Lucknow, and not to the Military Department, Simla.

The Government of India have sanctioned the grant of money allowances for the provision of plain clothing to Non-Commissioned Officers and men of British troops purchasing their discharge or completing their period of engagement, or on transfer to the Reserve and electing to remain in India, or to proceed to the colonies on discharge.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—Surgeon-Colonel G. McB. Davis, Indian Medical Service (Officiating Principal Medical Officer, Punjab Frontier Force), to England, for 90 days from 22nd July. Captain L. G. T. Chandler, 1st Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry for six months on medical certificate ; Lieutenant-Colonel E. Balfe, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Judge Advocate-General, (p. a.) for two years.

The Council of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association, at a meeting held at Poona on the 1st August for the purpose of nominating an Executive Committee for the current year, refused the application of the Honorary Secretary of the Indian Rifle Association for an exchange of medals. We believe that this is the first instance on record of such a request from a sister Rifle Association, no matter where located, being refused.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 7.

A meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held to-day, at 12 o'clock, in the Council Hall, when the Financial Statement for 1895-96 was considered. His Excellency Lord Sandhurst presided. Almost all the members were present.

Answering the Hon'ble Mr. Setalwad, the Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood said that District Officers had been asked by Government to see that police patels carried out their duties in holding inquests on suspicious cases. Government could give no further information regarding the re-organisation of the Education Department.

Replying to the question from the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, whether the Government proposed to extend the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act, the Hon'ble Mr. Nugent said that Government were considering the advisability of extending the Deccan Relief Act. In reply to the seventh question of Mr. Mehta, whether the attention of the Government had been drawn to the correspondence in the newspapers about the alleged grievance of the Indian members of the Bar regarding the unequal distribution of Crown briefs in criminal cases, and whether the Government proposed to enquire into the matter, the Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood stated that Government proposed no action regarding the alleged grievances of the Junior Bar. In reply to a further question the hon. member said that at this period it was not intended to ask for suggestions from Municipalities regarding the amendment of the Municipal Law.

The Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal had asked whether, in view of the Government of India having extended to the Calcutta University the privilege of recommending three graduates to be elected Fellows of the University, his Excellency the Governor-in-Council would be pleased to consider the desirability of making a similar concession to the University of Bombay. In the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta put the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal's questions. His Excellency Lord Sandhurst said that Government would carefully consider any proposal from the University for recommending Graduates to be elected Fellows.

After a long list of interrogatories had been answered, the Hon'ble Mr. Nugent presented the Budget for 1895-96. In doing so, he made a short speech, in the course of which he said that, although a small deficit was shown, the estimates are quite adequate, and, as far as possible, under the present exchange conditions, they would make the income meet the expenditure, though no one could foresee with accuracy at the present period. In the event of a deficit, a large curtailment of the expenditure would be necessary.

The main facts connected with the nature of the Provincial contract have been dealt with in the financial statements for the two past years, and it is unnecessary to recapitulate facts and figures with which Honourable Members are already sufficiently familiar. It will be sufficient to remind them that the present contract commenced in 1892-93, that it is therefore at present in its fourth year, and that under its terms the Provincial Government were to receive from Imperial Revenues a fixed assignment of 77,14 adjusted under the land revenue head, and were bound in return to keep a minimum balance of 20 lakhs of rupees. The statement now submitted follows in the main the lines of those prepared in former years, the figures except where the sign Rs. is prefixed representing thousands of rupees.

2. The statement deals with the accounts of three years 1893-94, 1894-95 and 1895-96, for the first of which only the figures represent the actual revenue and expenditure ; in the case of the second, the figures are taken from the revised estimates ; and in that of the third the figures are those of the original Budget.

3. The financial results of 1893-94 are now to a certain extent a matter of ancient history ; but they were in a way remarkable, and an examination of them at the present time when the fluctuating but general downward tendency of exchange and the exigencies of Imperial finance have proved productive of no slight anxiety and embarrassment to Government, leads to a certain amount of comparative satisfaction. In the revised estimates the revenue was estimated to exceed the expenditure by 20 : but so gloomy did the outlook then appear to the Honourable Member in charge of the Financial Department that he appears to have had grave doubts as to whether this forecast would be realised and whether any surplus at all would remain. The figures now before us, however, show that, far from vanishing entirely, the surplus increased to 1,95 and that for the first time during the present contract the revenue was substantially in excess of the expenditure. As compared with the revised the totals on both sides of the account show a considerable decline for which the subtraction from both of them of a some of 2,42 on account of the assessments on alienated lands is partly responsible. Making allowance for this, however, it appears that revenue remained practically the same while expenditure showed a considerable decrease, the savings under Assignments, Land Revenue and Civil Works largely exceeding expectations. On the whole, therefore, the results of 1893-94 were satisfactory. An examination on the other hand, of the figures for 1894-95 does not furnish equal cause for gratification. It is true that ordinary revenue and expenditure do not display any important fluctuations, for, as pointed out in paragrpph 11 of the statement, had it not been for the disturbing elements there mentioned, there would have been a substantial surplus ; but the reduction of the Provincial assignment by 5,60 and the prospect of an additional charge of 6,26 on account of exchange compensation allowance so crippled the Provincial finances that the minimum balance of 20 lakhs was only with difficulty maintained. So small, moreover, was the margin for savings in the expenditure that it seemed as if a substantial improvement in the position was impossible and as if a general curtailment of expenditure in the present year would be imperative. It is satisfactory, however, to be able to state that financial condition is not as bad as it was anticipated it might or would be. The efforts of the Financial Departments seconded as they have been in the most loyal and efficient manner by officers throughout the Presidency, have resulted in such a substantial reduction of the expenditure that notwithstanding an increase in the exchange compensation allowance charges from 6,26 to 6,56 the revised estimates are no less than 10,39 below those originally fixed. If the Bombay Municipality had paid up the sum of rather more than two lakhs of rupees leviable from them under the orders of the Government of India, the savings in expenditure would have been proportionately increased. The closing balance for 1894-95 and the opening balance at the commencement of the present year may in consequence of this improvement in the position be taken for the present at 30,43. The task of bringing into equilibrium the revenue and expenditure so as to maintain the minimum balance has again been one of considerable difficulty. One of the disturbing elements has, it is true, disappeared, but the effects of the other have been intensified, as owing to a further decline in the exchange it has been found necessary to set apart a sum of no less than 7,80 for the payment of exchange compensasion allowances. The result is that we find ourselves much in the same position as we were at this time last year. Expenditure promises to remain about the same, and though there is a reduction in the opening balance as compared with that of 1894-95, this falling off is counterbalanced by a corresponding increase in the revenue and consequenty, as far as present figures show the balance at the end of the year will, as it was last year, be slightly in excess of the minimum. Judging from the experience of 1894-95, it seems probable that Government in favourable circumstances may get through the year without being subjected to any severe financial difficulties, but it is impossible to speak with absolute certainty on the point. The revenue has been very liberally estimated while expenditure has been cut down to its lowest limit, with the result that whilst our income is not likely to be better than the estimates there is little prospect of any savings occurring in our outlay as calculated ; and it is consequently doubtful whether the revised figures will show the same improvement which they have in the last two years. In the absence of such improvement a curtailment of expenditure in 1896-97 will be inevitable.

Section I.

Accounts of 1893-94.

4. The actuals of 1893-94 are given and compared in detail with those of 1892-93 in the statement and review published by the Accountant General at pages 140 to 143 of the *Government Gazette* for February 14th, 1895. Their totals, as compared with the original and revised estimates for the same year, are given below :—

	Budget.	Revised.	Actuals.
Revenue	4,00,77	4,12,41	4,09,90
Expenditure	4,13,62	4,12,21	4,07,95
	—12,85	+20	+1,95

The year opened with a balance of 38,31. The closing balance, which was originally estimated at 22,73, finally worked out to 40,26, notwithstanding an unforeseen charge of 3,56 which the grant of exchange compensation entailed on Provincial finance. The variations in the revenue were somewhat marked but were for the most part anticipated, when the revised estimates were framed. Those of most importance are noticed briefly below.

5. The heads of revenue under which there was a noticeable decline were IV—Stamps, 43, and VIII—Assessed Taxes, 60. The latter was anticipated and explained in paragraph 12 of last year's Financial Statement as being due to the stagnation in trade caused by the disturbance in exchange and the accumulation of surplus stocks in China, while the former was due to the expectation of a progressive increase in the sales of Court-fee stamps not being realized.

The chief increases on the other hand were the following :—

I Land Revenue.—4,93. Of this, however, 4,19 was nominal and attributable to the causes specified in paragraph 8 of the Financial Statement for last year ; it was counterbalanced by corresponding debits under 2 Assignments and Compensations, 3 Land Revenue, and 20 Police. The necessary adjustment was made in the accounts of 1892-93 after the preparation of the Budget for 1893-94, which accounts for the lowness of the estimate then framed. The Revised allowed for a nominal increase of 6,61 under this head, but this proved too high owing to a large falling off in the Hyderabad and Shikarpur districts, caused by a resurvey of the jaghirdars' lands and the imposition of assessment on cultivable lands only instead of as hitherto on the whole area of the jaghirs, and to the lapse to Government of certain jaghirs. The Provincial share of land revenue proper increased by 86 owing to revision survey operations, to the collection of arrears and to the extension of rabi cultivation in Sind, but the increase did not come up to that (1,54) anticipated in the Revised. On the other hand, the Provincial allotment of land revenue, which was estimated in the Revised at 77,47, only came to 77,20, the additions to the contract allotment of 77,14 given below being to a great extent counterbalanced by an item of 10 representing interest on the value of rails for the Hyderabad-Umarkot Railway and another of 22 on account of the transfer of the North-Western Railway Police in Sind to the Government of the Punjab from September 1893.

Contribution for arrangements for the preparation of prices current	5
On account of Indus survey	32
Repairs to Church at Steamer Point, Aden	1
	38

V. Excise.—1,29. This was also anticipated to a great extent and was due to the recovery of arrears and to an increase in the receipts from still-head duty and from transit duty on opium.

IX Forest.—1,42, due to an unexpectedly large demand for firewood and charcoal on the part of the Southern Maratha and North-Western Railways, to the increased profits which have attended the introduction of the coupe system, and to larger receipts from grass and grazing. The Revised anticipated an increase of 20 on the Budget.

X Registration.—16, due to a good season and to the increasing appreciation of the advantages of registration. The increase anticipated in the Revised was 24.

XII Interest.—22, due to larger recoveries from the Ahmedabad Municipality owing to a change in the dates of the instalments and to larger receipts from interest on advances to cultivators due to larger sums having been advanced as takavi than were anticipated. The Revised allowed for an increase of 28.

XVIB Law and Justice, Jails.—16. The increase was mainly under Jail manufactures, and was less by 6 than the Revised, as the expectation that the Deccan Convict Gang would find employment on a proposed water-works project for Dharwar was not realized.

XVII Police.—31, due mainly to adjustments on account of the value of stores returned to the Military Department. Of this 22 was anticipated in the Revised.

XIX Education.—20, due to a larger attendence of students at colleges and schools. Of this 17 was anticipated.

XXV Miscellaneous.—40, due to the credit to Provincial of a portion of the sale-proceeds of the Bhadgaon Farm and to sale-proceeds of nazars received at the Ahmedabad Darbar. The Revised anticipated 27.

XXXII Civil Works in charge of Public Works Department.—56, due chiefly to larger receipts on account of tolls, rents of buildings and sales of produce and old materials. In the Revised an increase of 42 was anticipated.

6. On the expenditure side there was a net saving of 5,66 which would have been much larger but for an unexpected increase of 7,75, of which 4,19 corresponded with the nominal increase in the assessment of alienated land already referred to, and 3,56 was, as already stated, due to the grant of exchange compensation allowance and was consequently distributed over most of the Provincial heads of expenditure. Of the items of increase the most important were—

1 Refunds and Drawbacks.—26, the whole of which was anticipated in the Revised and was due to larger charges connected with Land Revenue and Excise.

2 Assignments and Compensations (alienations).—4, 23 due to the book increase above referred to.

19A Law and Justice, Courts of Law.—45, which was to a great extent, anticipated in the Revised and was entirely due to the grant of exchange compensation allowance, but for which there would have been a saving of 72.

29 Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.—54, due to the gradual increase in these charges and in particular to the large reductions in the Survey Department.

The Chief items of decrease on the other hand were—

2 Assignments and Compensations (Cash).—56, due as in 1892-93 to claims not having been preferred or arrears disbursed.

3 Land Revenue.—1,54, due mainly to (a) lapse of grant for the proposed new Collectorate in Sind, (b) gradual reduction of expenditure in the Survey Department, and (c) savings in the grant for allowances to village officers due to delay in the settlement of claims and to over estimates of the increases arising out of revision settlements. Exchange compensation under this head was 56.

11 Forest.—95, due to large savings under A-I (b) "Firewood and Charcoal" in Sind, in demarcation charges in the Central and Southern Circles, and in miscellaneous charges.

19 B Jails.—23, which was partly allowed for in the Revised and was due to the grants for improving the warderss' pay and for temporary establishments not being utilized.

20 Police.—3,39, which was anticipated in the Revised. The largest items were (a) under provision for the improvement of the District Executive Force, (b) Railway Police due to transfer of the Sind section of the North-Western Railway Police to the Punjab, (c) establishments and supplies and services.

22 Education.—69, of which, however, 53 was nominal and due to transfers to Public Works Department (35), and to the adjusting head "Contributions from Provincial to Local" (18), of funds for educational objects. Exchange compensation under this head was 20.

26 Scientific and other Minor Departments.—50, of which 42 was anticipated, and was mainly due to the transfer of the grant for the Reay Industrial Museum to the following year and to the post of Inspector of Factories remaining unfilled.

30 Stationery and Printing.—27, due to savings in the forwarding charges of the Presidency Stationery Office and smaller local purchases of stationery. The whole of this was anticipated in the Revised.

32 Miscellaneous.—27, due to savings under a variety of minor heads.

45 Civil Works in charge of Public Works Department.—2,80, due mainly to smaller expenditure on civil buildings and works of communication, the construction of which was, for various reasons, delayed.

Contributions from Provincial to Local.—41, which was rather more than that allowed for in the Revised and was almost entirely due to the grant for village sanitation not being fully utilized.

7. The net result was a surplus of 1,95 which raised the closing balance from 38.31 at the end of 1892-93 to 40,26 at the end of 1893-94.

[The other sections of the statement will be reproduced hereafter.]

Mr. Nugent's concluding remarks were as follows :—The scrutiny of the figures for the three years affords abundant proof of the correctness of the forecast made by the Financial member in 1893-94, that but for the heavy burden thrown on Provincial finances by the difficulties connected with exchange the task of adjusting the normal income of the Presidency to the normal expenditure would have been a comparatively easy one. Had it not been for these difficulties we should have had in the first two years an actual surplus and in the third a deficit of 1,99 only which with ordinary good fortune we might have expected to disappear later on in the year. As it is, owing to circumstances over which we had no control and which could not by any possibility have been foreseen, we have to face in the current year a deficit-of 9,79, or in other words the estimated expenditure for 1895-96 exceeds by that amount the estimated income. It need hardly be said therefore that the position is one of great anxiety. Of course matters may improve. Exchange compensation allowance has been calculated at the low rate of 1s. 1d. and there is at present some prospect of that rate being exceeded temporarily at all events, though there is perhaps no subject in the world concerning which it would be more rash for any person to venture on a prediction than exchange and the course it will follow. Experience of past years tells us moreover that however careful the preparation of the expenditure estimates may be, and however close the scrutiny of the Financial department, more money is usually provided than is usually spent, and there is consequently a considerable sum available or savings at the end of the year ; but as already observed special precautions have been taken this year to bring the estimates into close correspondence with what the actuals humanly speaking will be, and any material saving on the estimated expenditure is hardly to be anticipated. Little if any bettering of the estimated aggregate revenue can be looked for unless therefore the unexpected happens —exchange improves materially, our expenditure estimates are by some unforeseen chance not worked up to, and our revenue progresses at a higher rate than we have at present any reason for supposing that it will do— it appears likely that when the time arrives for framing the Budget for 1896-97 the shears will have to be applied with painful vigour in the struggle to bring our expenditure within the limits of our available funds. But both these factors are so uncertain that it is impossible at this period of the year to anticipate their exact effect. All that can be said now is that there is perhaps some ground for hoping that we shall be able to frame our estimate for 1896-97 without being compelled to resort to a material reduction of our expenditure; but whether this hope will be realized time alone can show.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta congratulated the Hon. Mr. Nugent on his cheery optimism, but he said that the estimates for paying the way were partly met by anticipating the full payment from the Bombay Corporation regarding the police charges. At this period, it was urged that, as the receipts from the cattle pound doubled the expenditure, Government should not annex that. It was claimed for the Corporation that the full amount, now derived from the liquor licenses, should go towards the police costs, instead of the comparatively small amount derived therefrom, when the present arrangement was agreed to. He made an appeal for funds for the Gujerat College, and said that it was necessary that Gujerat should have a Government College.

The Hon'ble Mr. Khare supported this appeal.

The Hon'ble Mr. Setalwad criticised the law and police items. While discussing the head of law and justice he congratulated his Excellency's Government on the elevation of a native of India to the High Court Bench. The appointment had caused general satisfaction, and had vindicated the principle that fitness alone and not caste or creed would enter into the consideration for making such appointments. The appointment was, however, welcome in considering the Budget, as it would entail a saving in the exchange compensation charge. He was glad that a substantial saving would also take place owing to the recent confirmation of a native of India as Registrar on the Appellate Side of the High Court. He regretted that the Clerk of the Insolvents Court and the Official Assignee were allowed to enjoy emoluments extravagantly out of proportion to their work. He thought that the amount spent for High Court reporting was too high for the amount of work done. Either the work should be increased or the salary decreased in proportion to the work, which was by no means onerous. Coming to the head of police, he begged to give expression to the public satisfaction at the solution between the Bombay Corporation and Government on the question of the annual expenses of the City Police ; and congratulate his Excellency upon bringing to an end the long-pending controversy. He appealed to the Government to assist the Gujerat College with funds, and urged the claims of Gujerat upon the Government to maintain a full-equipped Government College in that Province.

The Hon'ble Mr. Wadia asked that before the next contract was made with the Supreme Government, the Council should be enabled to consider the same.

At this stage the Council adjourned for luncheon.

The debate was resumed after luncheon, when

The Hon'ble Mr. Allahbakshkhan, the Chief of Kuranvad, the Hon'ble Mr. Tilak, the Hon'ble Mr. Sayani, the Hon'ble Mr. Runchodlal, and the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik also criticised the the Budget details.

The Hon'ble Mr. Kirkham made an eloquent speech. While sympathising with the applications for increased expenditure in education, he said that the grant had been doubled since Sir Richard Temple's Governorship. If the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta was anxious for larger grants, why did he not urge the Bombay Corporation to spend larger sums than at present on primary education ? The poor Mofussil Municipalittes out of their own funds spent twice as much in proportion to wealthy Bombay in educating their inhabitants.

The Hon'ble Mr. Little said that reduction in the Public Works expenditure was not quite so serious as it was asserted.

The Hon'ble Mr. Macpherson defended the system of the High Court reporting, and the rate of the Insolvency Court fees, which the Hon. Mr. Setalwad had criticised.

The Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood stated that Government had not unreasonably delayed the settlement of the police charges question. The surplus from the cattle pound fees went to the police superannuation fund, and not to Government.

The Hon'ble Mr. Nugent said that the Council Hall had been turned into a sort of circus for the hobby horses of certain members, while others had treated it as a mortuary where defunct subjects were brought up and again had post-mortem examination held on them. He assured the honourable members that the Bombay Government would do their utmost with the Government of India in reference to the compensation allowance and all other financial considerations to be urged for increased grants.

In closing the debate on the Budget, his Excellency the Governor said he could take no exception in any way to the temperate speeches which had been made by the hon'ble members. He admired the industry of those who wrote their speeches, and did not object to long speeches so long as he had not to make them. Various points raised having been woll answered, his Excellency would not add to what had been said.

The Bill to amend the Civil Courts Act was read a first time, and referred to a Select Committee, and the Council adjourned.

"A MEMBER of the Navy League" wrote recently to the *Pall Mall Gazette* to suggest that an annual naval tournament should be organised on the lines of the Royal Military Tournament for the purpose of "creating a keener and more intelligent interest in the mass of Englishmen in what is our greatest security of peace and prosperity." His proposal is to hold the tournament off a different part of the coast every year, within easy reach, in succession, of such centres as the Isle of Wight, London, Liverpool, the Yorkshire coast, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and so on, and if possible in August, when most people take their holiday. A series of sham fights and manœuvring might take place in a circular arena of sea, round which the ships carrying the spectators would be stationed. In addition there might be cutlass and bayonet, tug of war, swimming, boat racing, and other competitions. Obsolete ships could be fitted up to form parts of a naval exhibition, &c. This member of the Navy League believes that on these lines it would be easy to make up a most interesting and attractive programme, and that the cost would almost certainly be trifling in comparison with the profits. There is virtue here in an "almost." If this gentleman is on the executive committee of the League there is no longer any cause to marvel at the mistakes that body has made in the past. A circular arena of sea is a delightfully impracticable notion. It is not stated from whence the performers in this arena are to come, but these details are to be left to the experts. Has this member of the Navy League ever heard of sea sickness, not to mention such a small trifle as the weather ? No ; if there ever is to be another naval tournament, it must be brought to the doors of the people as the military one is, and as that most successful institution for creating an intelligent interest in the sea service, the Naval Exhibition of 1891, was.

THE LATE PROFESSOR J. SCORGIE.

PROFESSOR JAMES SCORGIE, F.C.S., whose death we announced two days ago, was born on the 16th March, 1835, and was sixty years of age, at the time of his death. He came out to this country in 1863, and for some years officiated as Principal of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution at Bombay during the absence of Mr. James Burgess. In November, 1866, he joined the service as head-master of the Akola High School, Berar ; and was in charge of the office of Director of Public Instruction in Berar from April to June, 1872. For three years subsequently, he was Principal of the Jeypore School of Arts. In February, 1875, he was appointed Professor of Mechanism and Applied Sciences in the Civil Engineering College at Poona. Mr. Scorgie had a year's furlough to Europe from April, 1879, to April, 1880 ; and on his return to India resumed charge of the office of Professor of Mechanism, &c., in the College of Science in Poona. Mr. Scorgie went on leave from May to August, 1887. After ably discharging his duties at Poona for about eighteen years, he retired on pension, and went to his native country, Aberdeen, where he got office on the School Board. He was a kind-hearted gentleman of a genial and sympathetic nature, and had gained the attachment of his pupils in Poona. He did valuable service as president of the Poona Municipal School Board for several years.

Very sincere regret, writes an Aberdeen contemporary, will be felt at the intimation we have to make of the death of Emeritus Professor Scorgie, who had become known and very generally esteemed in the community since his election to the School Board of Aberdeen fully a year ago. Mr Scorgie, whose ruddy countenance and splendid physique would have betokened to the observer many years yet of useful work, was taken ill some three weeks ago with a painful internal malady. The best medical assistance was obtained, but the highest skill was of no avail, and Mr. Scorgie succumbed shortly at his residence, Poona Villa, Beechgrove Terrace. He had just completed his 60th year. James Scorgie was of the men who have done so much to build up the reputation of the Scotch abroad for hard, enduring, honest work. He was an Aberdonian born and bred, his father having been a mill-wright in one of the local factories. James himself was apprenticed when a very young lad as a brass-finisher with Messrs Farquhar and Gill, Upperkirkgate. While pushing himself forward in the practical work of his trade he neglected no opportunity of perfecting himself in scientific methods, and with this view, in a day when the subject of technical education was less fashionable than now, he joined various evening classes in the old Mechanics' Institute. Here he made remarkable progress in subjects even beyond the range of his original design, and so widely were his merits recognised that he was enabled to attend certain of the classes in the University—notably the class of natural philosophy, in the direction of which his bent unmistakably lay. In a year or two James Scorgie had become, as a working tradesman, notable among the more intelligent of the artisan population of the city. The late Mr. George Thompson of Pitmadden had Mr. Scorgie brought under his attention, and he in turn enlisted on behalf of his brilliant young townsman the interest of Colonel Sykes, then member of Parliament for Aberdeen. Partly through the influence of Colonel Sykes, but mainly through his own capabilities, Mr. Scorgie received the appointment of Professor of Mechanism and Applied Science in the Poona College of Science, India. Before going to Poona he was principal of the Sir Jamsetjee Parsi Benevolent Institution. At Poona Mr. Scorgie remained until about five years ago, and here the main and the best part of his life's work was accomplished. He was a successful and popular teacher and being of a most amiable disposition he taught friends always in teaching his pupils. His work was widely recognised, as will be gathered from the fact that he was a Fellow of the University of Bombay, a Fellow of the Chemical Society, and a member of quite a number of engineering and chemical associations. He was also largely a social force being an officer in the volunteer force, and connected with many of the local literary and scientific associations in Poona. He travelled a good deal while resident in Poona, and in a lecture which he recently delivered to the Aberdeen Philosophical Society on "Indian Architecture" he, indicated in some degree the extent of his travels as well as his habits of acute observation and wide scientific knowledge. As already indicated Mr. Scorgie returned to his native city about five years ago. Until about a year ago he lived in retirement, but in connection with the triennial election for the School Board he was induced to offer himself as a candidate, and the estimation in which he was held by his fellow-townsmen was well shown in his being returned third on the list of successful candidates, with 9982 votes. On the School Board Mr. Scorgie had bestowed unremitting attention to his duties. He was appointed convener of the Science and Evening Classes Committee, and he was most deeply interested in the work. Since his return to Aberdeen Mr. Scorgie published, semi-privately —through his friend Baillie Murray—the second edition of a bulky treatise on "Building Materials," The first edition was published in Poona, and was, and still is, used as a text-book in the Poona College. Mr. Scorgie was an elder in Trinity Free Church, and was for some time, superintendent of the Trinity Sunday School, a position in which he was greatly interested. He leaves to mourn his loss a widow and three sisters, one of whom is married to Mr. James Meston, jun., registrar.

ALLEGED BURNING A MERCHANT WITH TURPENTINE.

THE adjourned inquiry, regarding the death of Fazul Tarmahomed, aged thirty-two years, a Mahomedan merchant, residing at Karanjia, near Oorun, was resumed yesterday afternoon, at the morgue, by Mr. Turner, the coroner. On the night of the 29th ultimo, the deceased was asleep in his house, near a window, when some person was alleged to have thrown on him a quantity of turpentine, and set it on fire, burning him seriously over the head, chest, and face. Fazul was on the following evening brought to Bombay, and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died two days afterwards. Mr. Trimbuck Ramchunder Kotwal, pleader, appeared on behalf of the deceased's relatives, while Inspector Williamson watched the proceedings on behalf of the police. Dr. Dennis Crumley, Assistant Surgeon, to the J. J. Hospital, deposed that the deceased was brought to the hospital on the evening of the 29th ultimo by his friends. On admission he was suffering from shock, but was quite sensible and could speak. The deceased then stated that while he was asleep on the night of the 29th ultimo, he was suddenly aroused by his clothes being on fire. He had extensive burns on the head, face, both arms and chest, back and front. His head and face were much swollen, and the skin in many places was peeled of and was hanging in shreds. After admission deceased became feverish, very restless, could not sleep, gradually became more restless and weaker, never rallied and died about 12-45 p.m., on the 31sth ultimo. Witness was of opinion that the death was due to exhaustion following the burns above described. The deceased after admission did not say anything more than what Mr. Crumley stated, nor did he (deceased, mention the names of any one. It was impossible for the witness to say how the burns had been caused. Friends of the deceased had brought some rags with them, and they smelt of turpentine. No questions were put to the deceased except as to his name, locality from which he had been brought, and how he had come by the burns. To the last question, deceased merely replied that he suddenly awoke, and found himself on fire. Nothing but the rags were brought by the friends of the deceased, and were noticed by the witness.

Balcrishna Mahadeo, a rice and paddy merchant, of Karanjia, and a neighbour of the deceased, said that on Monday, the 29th ultimo, at 1-30 a. m., he heard an alarm of fire, and on opening his door, he went out, when a tailor, named, Eknath cried out that there was a fire in the house of the deceased. On going to the house, witness saw deceased sitting on the floor with his face, chest, back, hands, and arms burnt. Fazul complained of much burning sensation from the burns he had received. His wife, two children, Eknath and latter's father, were then seated by him. Being asked, Fazul replied that some enemies of his had done this mischief, and told witness to go and fetch a doctor. Deceased Fazul had enemies at Karanjia, and had disputes, and quarrels about some fazendari land at Karanjia, and he held a power of attorney from the fazandar of the land, named Keshowlal Vinayak and collected rents from the fazandari tenants. Deceased had had a quarrel with Keshowlal's coparceners named Madheorao Anundrao and Venkoba Anundrao, who had filed some suits against coolie tenants for refusing to pay rents, alleging that they were the tenants of Keshowlal. Fazul represented Keshowlal in these proceedings. One Narayendas Oodhowjee also took criminal proceedings against the deceased for an assult about three or four years ago, but the case was dismissed. The civil proceedings taken by Madhowrao and Venkoba were in the Punwell Court about a year ago, and were decided against the coolies, when Fazul, on behalf of the coolies, filed an appeal, which was subsequently settled. The quarrels between Fazul and Madhowrao and Venkoba had, since the settlement of the appeal, healed up, and they all became friends again ; but the quarrels between the deceased Fazul and Narayen, continued after the dismissal of the criminal proceedings.

The inquiry was, at this stage, adjourned to Saturday, the 17th instant, at the morgue.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MAJOR-GENERAL PALMER has returned to Nathia Gully on termination of his short leave to Simla.

MR. CARTER, Conservator of Forests, Pegu, who has been granted two years' furlough, retires on the expiration of his leave.

THE railway line between Khushab and Harapur has been breached by the heavy rains. Passengers will have to be transhipped.

MR. ROSE, Principal of Rangoon College, takes six months' leave shortly. Mr. Marshall, Lecturer in Mathematics, probably officiates.

THE report of Mr. D. R. Lyall's Committee on Military Works Establishment in India will, it is understood, come up for final disposal by the Government of India within the next few weeks.

CAPTAIN R. F. M. JOHNSTONE, Second-in-Command, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, has been appointed to officiate as Commandant of the 2nd Lancers, *vice* Captain Wright on furlough.

AN interesting function took place at Quetta on "Minden" day, when the Lancashire Fusiliers paraded and General Galbraith presented Major Roddy Owen, just returned from Chitral, with an African Order and medal for Uganda.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. R. B. ATKINSON, Bengal Infantry, and Colonel F. W. Collis, Staff Corps, have been granted good service pensions, which have become available in consequence of the succession to Colonel's allowances of Major-Generals A. Battye and Sir A. P. Palmer.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned a grant of the highest pension and compassionate allowances admissible under Royal Warrant to the widow and children of the late Lieutenant-Colonel E. E. Money, 9th Bengal Lancers, who was murdered at Muridki Camp last cold season.

THE small depression which advanced from the Bay of Bengal up the Gangetic Plain during the last days of last week was a small affair barometrically considered, but it appears to have carried the south-east monsoon current from the Bay up-country with it, and on Saturday morning much-needed rain was falling over the Punjab. Ludhiana and Montgomery reported an inch and a half, and Lahore and Sialkote an inch and a quarter for the twenty-four hours ending eight on Saturday morning. In some places the railway has been breached.

THE Quetta paper says that Sir James Browne, Agent to the Governor-General, who was indisposed at Ziarat, has fully recovered again and is able to attend to his duties.

LIEUT. C. V. M. SAREL, of the Northumberland Fusiliers, died at Singapore last month from cholera. The deceased officer was one of the most popular and familiar figures of the cricket ground, and himself an excellent bat. He took a considerable interest in racing matters.

THE absence of the Amir's representative on the Pamir Boundary Commission is accountable only on the supposition that his Highness has adopted the dilatory methods of diplomacy usual with Eastern rulers. Abdur Rahman has loyally accepted the agreement arrived at between the English and Russian Governments under which Shignan and Roshan, beyond the Oxus, have become part of the Czar's dominions, and he can have no ulterior object in view in not being represented on the Commission now assembled at Lake Victoria. That Commission has simply to mark out the frontier from the Lake to the Chinese border, and its operations cannot materially affect Arghanistan. The province of Wakhan remains Afghan territory in any case, and it is well to the north-east of this that the new boundary has to be drawn. China is really far more interested in the work of the Anglo-Russian Commission than is Afghanistan, for a kind of shadowy suzerainty has been exercized by the Pekin Government over the nomad Kirghis as far westward as Somatash, the scene of one of Yanoff's exploits. But the Chinese have raised no objections to delimitation, and seem content to allow England and Russia to parcel out the Pamirs. The Amir has had ample time to send an officer to Lake Victoria ; and, as he cannot expect the Joint Commissioners to wait upon his pleasure, the delimitation will, in all probability, be begun, if not ended, before his representative puts in an appearance.

THE synopsis of the transactions of Guaranteed Railways, published in the *Gazette of India*, brings prominently to notice the disastrous effects of exchange on these enterprises during the past five years. There are now but three Guaranteed Railways in India, *viz.*, the G. I. P., B. B. and C. I. and Madras, and the amount of capital on which Government must pay 5 per cent. interest is above £36 millions. The rest of the capital, about £9½ millions, bears interest at from 3 to 4½ per cent. In the five years, 1890 to 1894, the profits accruing to the State, if there had been no fall in exchange, would, after paying the guaranteed interest, have amounted to about 175 lakhs of rupees. The actual state of affairs is a loss of nearly 302 lakhs. In 1890 the loss was only 15 lakhs, while in 1894 it amounted to 136 lakhs. The net earnings of the Railways, although lowest in 1894, do not show any appreciable differences, so that but for exchange, the average annual gain would have been 35 lakhs. The Madras Railway shows an average loss (excluding exchange) per year of 11 lakhs ; the B. B. and C. I. an average gain of 20 lakhs and the G. I. P. of 26 lakhs. These apparent gains are, however, turned into heavy losses when exchange is taken into consideration.

THE Maharajah of Patiala's arrival at Ootacamund with three out of four members of his crack polo team has revived local interest in polo which has been rather in abeyance since the commencement of the monsoon. A scratch game was played on Friday evening in which the Maharajah, Prithum Singh and Hira Singh took part in various *chuckers*. A match, we believe, is being arranged between the Patiala team and the pick of the Ootacamund players. The Maharaj Rana of Dholepore will probably fill the vacancy existing in the Patiala team.

INFORMATION comes from Jellalabad, that Sirdar Habibulla Khan, who some time ago, as already reported, left Kabul for Gardan Diwal to investigate a scheme of irrigation, has returned to the capital, and sanction to construct the proposed canal has been given.

THE estate given to Umra Khan of Jhandol, in Chardebi Illaka, was lately the property of Sirdar Muhammad Aman Khan. It has a good building and a fine garden, and makes a valuable addition to the pension granted to the refugee Chief by the Amir. The people term this plot of land a "piece of paradise" (Babisht).

FIGHTING has also been taking place at Cuba, and the Spanish General Cildes was killed, but it is impossible to discover how events are really going, as the publication of details is suppressed by the authorities. It seems at any rate certain that the Spanish losses are heavy, and the army is also suffering very severely from yellow fever. It is stated that the feeling in favour of annexation to the United States is rapidly growing in the Island. Another little war has broken out between Peru and Bolivia, but no particulars are yet to hand.

THE Principal of the Guildhall School of Music gives some interesting reminiscences in an interview with him which appears in the July number of the *Strand Musical Magazines*. When he was at Eton, Mr. Warr, who was a great friend of his, was appointed headmaster, and he called on Sir Joseph, and they went out for a walk together. In the course of the walk Sir Joseph said to his friend, "By the way, I knew a long time ago that you would be headmaster." "What do you mean ?" was the reply. "That I had it from your own mouth" "Explain yourself," said Mr. Warr. "Why, don't you remember," observed Sir Joseph, "preaching in chapel three years ago, and looking at Hornby, who was then headmaster, as you gave out the text, 'Occupy till I come ?'"

I. F. A. CHALLENGE SHIELD TOURNAMENT.

SEMI-FINAL.

SHROPSHIRE L. I. VS THE ROYAL IRISH.

THE first of the simi-final matches in the above competition was played off to-day on the Calcutta F. C. ground amidst the greatest excitement and enthusiasm. Feeling ran high as to who should win ; the Royal Irish being—if anything—the favourites, their form for the last two years being excellent. There was every reason to hope they would maintain their reputation this year. In this case the well-wishers of the Irish Regiment were doomed to see their heroes vanquished, after a very tough fight, and certainly an amount of ill-luck which depressed the team considerably ; though they played up against it with great determination and skill. This match up to the present has been the best of the season. Long before the match commenced huge crowds gathered round the Calcutta ground, and it was with the greatest difficulty one could get near it ; as for getting a seat that was an impossibility, so keen was the desire on all sides to get a view of the match. The betting was 2 to 1 on the Irish and 5 to 2 against the Shropshires ; these odds were freely given and taken. Thomas Atkins was well looked after and had rows of chairs for his use : this was a thoughtful act of Colonel Robinson's, C.O., S. L. I., which Thomas appreciated at its full value. The Shropshire team got every encouragement from their comrades, who applauded their efforts to the skies. The Shropshires were "At Home" and everyone's convenience was studied to the minutest details. Promptly at 5-30 p.m. the "reds" (as the Shropshire are called, owing to wearing red jerseys) were the first in the field. Their appearance was the signal for tremendous applause : quickly following came the Royal Irish, who in turn received quite an ovation.

Seldon (R. I.) winning the toss, chose the Fort end: the Shropshires taking the Garden end. Stevenson set matters moving and in quick time showed he and his colleagues meant business, for, after a nice run, matters were getting serious, until the half-back division of the Irish relieved the pressure. The Irish now had a turn and looked like scoring, having obtained a corner ; but it was fruitless. Once more "the reds" got on and looked very dangerous, until Beresford cleared by a grand kick. Things began to warm up and the Irish citadel was bombarded several times, Brennan being called upon to save with his hands frequently. About now Lyons (centre-half R. I.) got his shoulder put out, and though he played a pluckly game he could do very little to assist his side. This was a calamity for the Irish as they practically lost the services of an excellent man. About eight minutes from starting "the reds," moved the leather up to the Irish goal and had a good shot which Brennan saved splendidly, lunging out the ball in grand style : this was returned, and Shea by some means handled the leather, and as this occurred within 12 yards of the goal a penalty kick was claimed by the Shropshires and given by the referee. This penalty was converted into a goal by Broddick, Brennan having no chance of stopping the ball. This piece of luck "put the reds" in good spirits and they played up with renewed vigour. Several corners fell to both sides, but nothing came off. Each side should have scored but the keepers were too watchful. The Shropshires had slightly the better of the game during this half. Half-time Shropshire 1 goal; R. I., nil.

On resuming Power passed to Burke, who sent the leather on to Cahill, who in turn passed to Seldon by a long kick. This was a fine opportunity for the Irish to equalise, which they lost by a few inches, Seldon just missing by a good shot. Several times chances came to the Irish, but being a rifle slow they were cleared by the backs of their opponents. "The reds" got some fine work in, which Beresford frustrated in a masterly manner, taking the ball from the goal line several times. Both teames now worked with a will, and the play was fast and furious : several fouls being given on both sides. A corner for the Irish was a source of anxiety to "the reds," who amidst breathless excitement managed to clear, greatly to the relief of the "Tommies' around. Even play for some time was now the order, and each side were pretty equal, both custodians being called upon to save. Matters continued to press, so Stevenson fell back to half-back to save his side—the Irish being very pressing on that division. Several shots from both sides were sent in, but successfully negotiated. The Irish had a couple of good runs, but failed to get the ball through, the shooting being too high, though the direction was good. Seldon and Cahill had some good chances, but their opponents gave them few opportunities of running home their shots ; consequently they lost much of their sting. "The reds" had good chances too, but Beresford's watchful eye kept them fairly well in check. Just before the whistle sounded for time "the reds" made a grand rush to score, Owens passing well to Andrews, who put in a most difficult shot which hit the goal post and after several gyrations in the air finally settled in the net ; this called forth deafening applause, the Tommies' helmets being skied to show the exuberance of their spirits. Though the Irish tried hard they could not manage to score, and so the game ended in a win for the Shropshires by 2 goals to nil. All through the game was very fast and hard, both teams being in splendid condition. The ground was perfection itself. For the winners all played well, Owens, Stevenson, Andrews and Broddick doing the attack in grand style ; for the defence Roden, Miller and Gamble were excellent. For the losers Brennan kept goal splendidly, saving in fine form ; while Beresford was a host in himself, his play being much admired. Simmonds, Kirby and Burke also were in excellent form.

Shropshire L. I.—Goal :—Roden. Backs—Miller and Gamble, Half-backs.—Groom, Jones and Evans. Forwards :—Andrews, Haines, Stevenson, Owens and Broddick.

The Royal Irish.—Goal ;—Brennan, Backs,—Beresford and Shea. Half-backs,—Simmonds, Lyons and Kirby. Forwards :—Cahill, Seldon, Houghney, Power and Burke.

Referee.—Rev. J. L. Peach.

Lines Men.—Mr. Ashton, C., F. C. Mr. Miller, N. V. F. C.

3rd August.

In the semi-final match of the Challenge Cup the Royal Welsh Fusiliers beat Dalhousie Football Club by 2 goals to 1. They now meet the Shropshire F. C. in the final.

THE RUPEE HOARDS OF INDIA.

THE EFFECT UPON THE CURRENCY.

THE following paragraphs are from the annual report on the operations of the Currency Department :—

The total coinage of rupees now current amounts to 335½ crores. There was no rupee coinage in 1894, the last rupee coined having been struck in December 1893, though small silver has been coined since then.

The rupee census of this year shows that the proportion of all the earlier coinages has risen and of the later fallen. So marked is this result that if a line be drawn down the above table to the right of the 1884 column, it will be seen that, with one single exception on each side, the proportion of each batch has increased or remained stationary in the case of the columns to the left of that line, and has decreased in the case of the columns to the right of that line.

It was remarked last year (quoting Mr. F. C. Harrison's opinion) that, though the older coinage might to a slight degree have returnod to the circulation, the movement had been far less than was commonly supposed. The above return shows that the tendency to an increase in the circulation of the older coin is this year much more marked. The mere cessation of the annual additions of new coinage to the circulation would in no way account for this result, but the return to the circulation of hoarded rupees owing to the substitution of bar silver for such rupees would do so ; for it is natural that the hoards should contain a larger proportion of the older rupees, both because the older coinages have been so much longer liable to be hoarded, and because the tendency to hoard is probably diminishing owing to the feeling of security which prevails and the enlarged opportunities for trading which are afforded under British rule.

The returns have been analysed and examined by Mr. F. C. Harrison, and his note is appended to this report. The conclusion at which he arrives is that there has been in fact an expansion of the circulation during the past year, owing to the return of hoarded and exported rupees into the circulation.

I am, on the whole, inclined to think that this view is correct ; especially in consideration of the large imports of bar silver which cannot all be required for the manufacture of ornaments.

But, before drawing final conclusions, it seems very desirable that local reports should be obtained as to the extent to which rupees are in fact being brought out of hoards ; for though, as will be seen from the detailed returns which follow, the movement in the circulation has varied considerably in the different provinces, it will be noticed that the largest increase in the proportion of the older coins occurs, on the one hand, in Bengal and Bombay, where there have been large importations of bar silver ; and, on the other hand, in Burma, where bar silver has not been imported at all, and where consequently the movement must be due to other causes than that indicated above.

In a note on the rupee census Mr. F. C. Harrison says :—

It is noticeable that the percentages of all the earlier years from 1875 to 1836 have all increased (except the 2nd issue of 1840) whilst the percentage of the later years have diminished. *Ceteris paribus*, these alterations could be due to.—

(a) a reappearance of the old mintages coupled with a slight reappearance of the new mintages; or (b) a disappearance of the old mintages coupled with a greater disappearance of the new mintages; or (c) a reappearance of the old mintages coupled with constancy of the new ; or (d) a disappearance of the new coupled with constancy of the old; or (e) a reappearance of the old coupled with disappearance of the new.

Alternatives (a) and (b) involve a considerable expansion or contraction of the circulation. An adequate cause for either state of things does not exist. The remaining three alternatives are all possible solutions. Alternative (c) would mean an expansion, alternative (d) a contraction of the currency, whilst alternative (e) might mean either, or a constant circulation. The question. therefore, is which of these solutions most probably represents the facts. Now reappearance of a mintage must either be from outside India or from hoards. Statistics already quoted show that the appearance of coin from abroad cannot have been of any great moment. Moreover, such appearance would not be of coins materially older than that mainly current. I take it, therefore, that there has been a reappearance from hoards. Old coin having been longer in existence must have sufferd more from hoarding and conversely gains more when hoards return to the circulation. Assuming, then, it to be a fact that coin has returned from hoards, it may be that coin has come back from old and new mintages in quantities such asthat in the latter case the accession is only equal to the loss : this is alternative (c). Or it may be that the disappearance of the new is greater than its accession, whilst in the case of the old the two are equal : this is alternative (d). Or it may be as in alternative (e), the old coinages have gained more than they have lost, whilst the new coinages have lost more than they have gained. In this crse (alternaive (e)) the circulation has contracted, expanded or remained constant according as the old coinages have gained more or less or the same as the new coinages have lost. I do not, however, think that this alternative (e) correctly represents the facts, for if on balance the old coinages have gained and the new coinages lost, I should have expected this movement in opposite direction to have had a greater effect upon their percentages as shown in the census. Again alternative (d) is not quite so probable as alternative (e). Melting is now less practised, hoarding for the present has not only ceased, but accumulations are returning to the circulation. The causes for disappearance are therefore less operative than before. There is, therefore, some ground for the belief that the circulation has slightly expanded this year, or if it has not expanded, that it has remained nearly constant. As, however, the independent line of reasoning followed in the earlier part of this note points also to the conclusion that the circulation has expanded, we may with some confidence hold that there has, in fact, been a slight expansion. We may perhaps place it at about three crores.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL NOTES.

THE Calcutta Commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes :—The article in a local paper about a testimonial to Sir Henry Fowler is very hardly spoken of by those in the know. Men on 'Change recollect the Mandate Question, the Cantonment Bill, the police Bill, the Excise Bill, the twelve months' delay in taxing cotton goods, and all this without the additional exasperation of 2¼ crores to the Chitral Expedition. Then there is the Town Hall meeting on the cotton duties to be got over, likewise the articles in the said newspaper on the mandate question to be swallowed bodily and if this were not enough, there are the grand debates in the Legislative Council on the Mandate aforesaid.

It is a rare thing to meet a person who conscientiously believes that money is the root of all evil. The annals of crime certainly prove it is to blame to no small extent, yet it is plain that the author of the text much overstated his case. There can, however, be no doubt that the possession of unemployed money at a time like the present is at the root of a great deal of anxiety, and such anxiety may or may not lead to evil. The prices at which accommodation is to be had are as low if not lower than they have ever been in this market. In 1891 there was a greater plethora, but rates of interest in the outside market were hardly as low than they as now are. It is difficult to account for the overweening desire to accept almost any price sooner than allow funds to lay idle. A few years ago people would have scorned the idea of parting with their money at 1 per cent. per annum, yet that is the price at which day to day deposit money is being offered here and refused, while on bullion and Government securities loans are obtainable at 2 per cent, and first-class discounts can be worked at 2½. Similarly, accommodation on security of other descriptions is phenomenally cheap compared with rates usually charged. Needless to say that all first class securities carrying a fixed rate of interest are still on the rise and that holders are difficult to deal with ; as soon as a man is almost persuaded to sell out a security and take his profit, he arrests you with the question "But what am I to do with the money ?" In this way trade is checked, and it is not surprising, therefore, that the total amount of business done this week has been moderate. In the prices of money, as in other matters in life, a fair average is of most avail, famine prices are to be dreaded, and a plethora with extreme cheapness is almost equally distressing.

The malady of cheap money, whenever it does occur in this country, is luckily not of lengthy duration as at home, where in the six months ended 30th June the rate for three month's discounts averaged 17 shillings per cent. per annum, or under seven-eighths por cent. against £1-6-6 in the corresponding six months of 1894. When last mail left home several London and provincial banks had announced their dividends for the half-year, and these were in several instances lower than the dividends for the previous six months, thus clearly proving how difficult it had been to employ money lucratively. The evil of long continued cheap money has been seen in London in the opportunity it has afforded to the company promoter. The *Economist* has an excellent leader on the subject under the heading "Limited Liability misapplied," in which the defects of certain recent schemes are laid bare. Luckily in this part of the world the unscrupulous promoter is almost an unknown quantity. The moneyed classes on the feed, are in a circumscribed area and in this way a fierce light plays upon every fresh prospectus. The *Economist* waxes wroth, he writes of one Company as the *reductio ad absurdum* of the joint stock principle, and of another prospectus that it was "a mere burlesque, unworthy of serious notice on any other ground than that of pointing a moral and adorning a tale, but was in its way a type of what a class of enterprising people imagine investors will swallow if only the invitation have for imprimatur the Companies Acts."

In an experience of a quarter of a century I have noticed that new brokers are like grouse, they come in in August, the only difference being that they do not wait till the twelfth. This year has been no exception to the rule, and I hear of new brokers in various departments of commerce who commenced the calling on the first. In the colonies when all trades fail a man generally shoulders a pickaxe and shovel and drifts to the diggings ; in this country he looks around, fixes on some especial line in commerce, acquires a garry and horse, and calls himself a broker. There are also instances of men in the Government service who have taken leave for the express purpose of trying their hand at broking—these have in every case I can recall to mind reverted to their substantive appointments. A few years ago there was even a Church of England clergyman, who having tasted the sweets of a few small successful specs in the share market, decided on taking furlough and becoming experimentally a share jobber and broker in Calcutta—at the end of his furlough he returned to the cure of souls. The way things are going at present leads to the belief that in a short time the place will be all brokers and no principals. There is no greater delusion than that the crowed of middlemen seen driving and rushing about this city are on the high road to affluence ; a certain number can perhaps be placed in that category, others again make a living out of it and nothing more, but to the vast majority it is not even that. No account is kept of those who, in the slang of the day, after many weary disappointments, decide to "chuck" the haunts that knew them, and in the general scrimmage their self-effacement is not even noticed. In other professions mediocrity can frequently be seen making headway, but it may be accepted as a rule, that in whatever line of commercial broking the search is made, it will be found, that unless a certain assimilation to the work is ever present, a man is not in it, and he perseveres only to discover that it is a case of the survival of the fittest.

The freight market has been quieter and a further decline was accepted by the liners to London. Rice and wheat were booked at 16s. 3d., linseed at 17s. 6d., and Jute at 20s. and practically these are closing rates. For September loading 17s. 6d. for dead-weight 20s. for linseed, and 22s. 6d. for jute, was accepted for 4,000 tons. For Dundee the Ramore Head was fixed with two-thirds cargo at 23s. 9d. for shipment up to the 10th September, and now the S. S. Mahratta is willing to book at 22s. 6d. for all August, but cannot find enough cargo. For Hamburg only filling up loss have been done at 17s. 6d. for rice and linseed, and 22s. 6d. for poppy. *Via* Cape nothing has been done, and there is very little anxiety on the part of Jute shippers to secure tonnage either by Cape or via Canal against future requirements. Disengaged tonnage in port 31,500 tons sailers, and 4,000 tons steam.

A VIENNA newspaper states that Russia is about to energetically renew the demands for the evacuation of Liaotung by the Japanese. The Russian squadron in Eastern waters is to be strengthened by the addition of four first-class ironclads.

HYDERABAD.

MATTERS here, writes the correspondent of the "Pioneer," are in a very disturbed state, and intrigues of all kinds are very rife. The uneasiness has been increased by two sensational and incorrect articles in the "Times of India." In the first of these it was stated that the Resident had been going out of his way to show attention to the late Minister, Sir Asman Jah, and that his 'rapprochment' had given ground to a feeling in the city that a change of Ministers was likely, which feeling was increased by the fact that of late the Resident had been unwise enough to show his estrangement to the present Minister by addressing discourteous letters to him. The second article was in reference to the seizure by the Residency authorities of the property and papers of the late Mr. Gallagher, in reference to which act the word "lawless" was used. As regards the first of these articles it is no doubt true that rumours and stories of the nature alluded to have been current, but I am in a position to say on the very best authority that there are absolutely no foundations for them. Everyone knows the affability and graciousness of Colonel Mackenzie's manner. He had nothing to do with the overthrow of the late Minister, or with the appointment of the present one. There are, however, a number of noblemen here of high rank and position, and the Resident would be singularly neglectful of the duties of his office if he were to shut his doors to them or refuse to give them advice when they ask for an audience. As regards his relations with the present Minister, they are as cordial as they ever have been, and nothing whatsoever has happened on either side to render them less so. The fact is that in Hyderabad when there is one sand-grain of fact, interested persons at once build upon it a mountain of fiction.

The Minister's position at present is far from being an agreeable one. His adviser in the most important branch of Finance is dead and his place has not been filled up. On all sides he is surrounded by people who would be only too glad to put obstacles in his way, and thus bring about his downfall and their accession to office and power. In the meantime, I hear from those who have the best means of knowing that he has shown an amount of patient work and determination to personally go into each matter that are deserving of all praise.

The proposals for the new railway which are being negotiated are as follows :—The money is to be raised in Englnad on a 4 per cent loan guaranteed for 20 years. The debentures will be issued at 101 and the promoters of the loan agree to divide with the Government any increase over 103. As the debentures of the present railway with a similar guarantee stand at 109, this increase is likely to be very considerable. A 1 per cent. sinking fund has been provided for, by means of which the whole of the new line will become the property of the Government after 50 years. These terms seem to be favourable and are the best which could be obtained, but there remains the question of gauge. As the new line will join two existing broad gauge lines, both communicating with Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and the new line is intended chiefly for opening out the country between those lines, there would not seem to be so much necessity for a broad-gauge, whilst the saving on a narrow-gauge will be sufficient to allow of the opening out of feeder lines. In other respects also good work has been done and all his subordinates speak highly of the Minister's ability and capacity for work.

[Commenting on this portion of the letter our contemporary writes :—"Our correspondent may be quite correct as regards his facts, but we cannot quite agree with him in his finance. The terms of the new railway loan do not seem to be as favourable as might have been obtained had there been a good financial adviser. When the present railway extension was negotiated by the Sirder Abdul Huk ten years ago, the Government rate of interest was 4½ per cent. The loan, however, was obtained at 4 per cent. on a guarantee of twenty years. With the present rate of interest at 3½ par cent. and no guarantee that in a year or two there may not be another conversion, a lower rate of interest should have been insisted upon. The old 4 per cent. debentures are now quoted at 109-110, thus giving a return practically of only 3½ per cent. with only nine years of guarantee to run. It is, therefore, exceedingly probable that with a guarantee of twenty years, investors would be content with even 3½ per cent. There can also be no doubt that the debentures will be issued considerably above par, and that the margin between 101 and 103 will be immediately recouped by the promoters, which is at once a clear profit of £20,000. If, as may reasonably be expected, the debentures rise to 110, the division of this excess above 103 will mean another clear gain on the capital (£2,000,000) of £35,000. There will, therefore, be large pickings for the promoters in which the Government of Hyderabad does not get a sufficient share. Again we do not think that in the long run a break of gauge will cause so much saving as will compensate for the inconvenience. Has the Government remembered that a new narrow-gauge line will necessitate fresh workshops and separate rolling stock and another establishment, apart from that which already exists ? These are questions which can only be settled by a good financier, and apparently this post is at present vacant in Hyderabad. When is it going to be filled and by whom ?"]

In the matter of the seizure of Mr. Gallagher's papers it would seem that the "Times of India" has been in too great hurry to impute motives where none existed. The fact is that the late Mr. Gallagher died in hospital, and on the Residency officials being informed that he had left only minor children steps were at once taken to secure his property on their behalf. His house is situated in the Residency Bazaar, and had this not been done it is probable that the property would have been stolen. Had this occurred the first outcry would have been "What were the Residency authorities doing not to secure the property of a British subject who died in their jurisdiction?" No one who knows Colonel Mackenzie could for a moment believe that he would be a party to any arbitrary, or as the "Times of India" calls it "lawless" proceedings.

A subject which has caused the greatest amount of talk here is an article which has appeared in the Bangalore "Evening Mail," in which three letters are published purporting to have been written by Nawab Sarwar Jung, the Peshi Secretary of the Nizam. The first letter is a direct request for a large sum of money ; the second is a receipt ; and the third is an acknowledgment of various valuable presents. These letters have been photographed, as is alleged from originals, and the editor concludes by challenging the Nawab either to sue him for defamation or else to resign his post. As yet the Nawab has taken no step to vindicate his character. It is alleged, on the other side, that the letters are forgeries, but if that is the fact it should not be difficult to prove it. The general feeling is that something must be done and that an officer of the Nawab's position cannot remain quiet under such an accusation. This is the course that Mehdi Hassan was compelled to adopt on the appearance of the celebrated or rather notorious pamphlet three years ago. In that pamphlet an accusation of immorality was made not so much against Mehdi Hassan as against his wife, and though he was very reluctant to take steps against an anonymous writer, he was compelled to do so, and as a matter of fact lost his case because he was unable to prove the authorship of the libel. Now in the present charges there is no doubt about the authorship, and the editor of the paper that makes them challenges the Nawab to disprove them. It is alleged on the other side that this is simply a move on the part of the opposition in order to raise another big scandal, for which purpose there are plenty of persons willing to spend money, in order, if possible, to cast discredit upon the present Government, which no doubt owes its existence in a great measure to the revelations made in the Mehdi Hassan case, in which the Nawab Sarwar Jung was one of the principal agents. However this may be, everyone knows that the present Minister had absolutely nothing to do with the former case, and the conduct of that case, to the result of which he in a measure owes his present position cannot possibly affect him.

On the face of it the charge seems incredible, for whatever else he may be, the Nawab is not a fool, and it would seem to be the very height of folly to write letters of this kind incriminating himself. Further, it is said that the Nawab is merely His Highness' private servant and is answerable to no one except the Nizam : he can therefore afford to treat the charges of an irresponsible paper with contempt, especially as to bring a charge of libel would be to play into the hands of his enemies and give an opportunity for another scandal. As to whether he is ill or well advised in this course I have nothing to say and merely record the facts.

Since writing the above it has been stated that the pamphlet has been found, that it is in the handwriting of one Vasudeva Row, and that he says he wrote it at the dictation of Seyd Ali. A statement of this kind will require some corroboration before it is believed.

WAZIRISTAN.

MIRAN-SHAH, 4th August.

CAMP BOYA, 3rd August.—A sowar of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry was shot dead yesterday about for miles south-east of camp. The deceased was one of the daily grass cutting guard, and at the time of his death was on sentry. Parties were sent out immediately, but no trace of the assassin was found.

Major Mein, 6th Punjab Infantry, will command the troops in the Tochi on the impending departure of Colonel Meiklejohn, C. M. G., on privilege leave.—*Pioneer*.

AT present the situation is obscure. The outgoing Ministry has made explicit announcements that the Duke of Cambridge was to leave the Horse Guards in October with his last quarter's salary, pay, and allowances in his pocket. Nothing more. The incoming Government have not yet made any declaration of their War Office policy.

WRITERS AND READERS.

AN announcement of real interest in English literature is about to be made by Mr. John Murray. He will, in the autumn, issue the unpublished writings of Edward Gibbon, the historian. They include Gibbon's journals and correspondence, and the seven autobiographies, each differing wholly from the other, which he wrote. These literary remains are in the possession of the Earl of Sheffield, who is to edit and write a preface for them.

A small portion of the Gibbon manuscripts were exhibited in connection with the Gibbon Centenary Commemoration last year. The journals cover the period 1762-1764, are written mainly in French, and relate to Gibbon's travels, labours, and acquaintances. The correspondence was with members of his own family, with the family of his intimate friend the then Lord Sheffield, and with distinguished contemporaries. As for the autobiographies, they are, of course, one of the recognised curiosities of literary history, and both they and the journals are supplemented by various notebooks.

The historian left his papers and manuscripts to Lord Sheffield, and they have since been preserved in the archives of that family. There has been a taste of them in the volume of Gibbon autobiography which has now been familiar for eighty years. It consists of extracts grouped together from the series of autobiographies, and so does not follow any manuscript of Gibbon's at all. Now he is to be given absolutely as he left himself, and to that end more than one large volume may be needed.

A syndicate of three American story-buyers of New York, Messrs. Bacheller, Johnson and Bacheller, recently offered prizes of £400 and £100 for the best and second best stories of from 2,000 to 6,000 words. Three thousand, says the New York Critic, were sent in anonymously. The syndicate selected a possible fifty, Mr. John H. Boner reduced these to thirteen, and Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie, the editor of the 'Outlook,' pronounced for the final two. When the envelopes were opened it was found that the first, The Long Arm, was by Miss Mary Wilkins, and the second, The Twinkling of an Eye, was by Professor Brander Matthews. Thus, anonymous or not, the successful writers are the same. People who think that everything is in a name should lay this incident to heart.

The Duke of Argyll has written a new book in sequence to his Unity in Nature and his Reign of Laws. Years back he thought of adding a chapter on Law in Christian Theology to one of the editions of his Reign of Law. He came to the conclusion, however, that the subject could not be dealt with in so short a compass. He has devoted this new volume to it, and the title of the work will be Law in Christian Theology. Mr. John Murray is to issue the work, probably in October.

Dean Stanley's biography is to have a complement in the form of a volume of his unpublished letters. The requests made, in connection with the appearance of the biography, for more of his letters have led to its preparation. By permission of the Queen many of Dean Stanley's letters to her will be included. Others of the letters were written to members of his family, to the late Master of Balliol, to Dr. Vaughan, Sir George Grove, Mrs. Arnold, and Mrs. Drummond. The book is also to contain selections from the Dean's poems, hymns, and occasional verses.

A biography of Dr. Richard Busby, whose name is so prominently identified with the history of Westminster School, is to be published by Messrs. Lawrence and Bullen. The writer is Mr. G. F. Russell Baker, and he has prepared it in connection with the centenary of Busby, which falls to be observed this autumn. Of course, the book will not merely be a monograph on Busby, but also an account of Westminster School in the seventeenth century. A portrait of Busby, attributrd to Riley, is at Christ Church, and a reproduction of it will be given. There will also be other illustrations, as, for instance, one of the newly discovered seal of the governors of Westminster School.

The important work of travel on which Captain Younghusband has been engaged for some time will be published by Mr. Murray in the autumn. The title, The Heart of a Continent, covers a series of travels in Manchuria, the Desert of Gobi, Turkestan the Himalayas, the Pamirs, and thereabouts. These travels were made from 1884 to 1894, and they are to be illustrated by maps and pictures. Lights and Shades of Indian Hill Life is another travel book which will appear from the same house, the writer being Mr. F. St. J. Gore, of Magdalen College, Oxford.

A memoir of Robert, Earl Nugent, a notable wit and versifier of the eighteenth century, will be published in the autumn by Mr. Heinemann. The writer is Mr. Claud Nugent, and he is to include in the volume a number of the Earl's letters to men like Lord Chesterfield, Pope, Horace Walpole, the elder Pitt, and Pelham. Glover knew and wrote of Earl Nugent, who it appears got rich by a happy trick for securing the hands of rich widows. Some of this wealth, we are told, went as loans—not without interest of some kind—to George II.'s unhapdy son, Frederick Prince of Wales.

Messrs. Bell are to publish a series of illustrated books by Mr. Fred Hall somewhat on the lines of Caldecott's works. The first one will be devoted to the adventures of an amateur photographer, and the second one to hunting. In the Ex Libris Series there is to be an autumn volume on the book-plates of well-known women. Miss Nora Labouchere, an enthusiastic book-plate collector, is preparing the work, and she has been assisted by Miss Chamberlayne, a recognised authority on the subject, in the selection of the plates.

A number of letters written to the late James R Osgood, the well-known American publisher, have just come into the catalogue of a New York dealer in autographs. The following, concerning The Ring and the Book was written by Browning to Messrs. Fields, Osgood and Co., on Sept. 2, 1868:—

Gentlemen,—I have just received your letter of the 8th ult.—any delay in replying to it must be attributed to my absence from England. I am very sorry that you find the arrangements of my publishers inconsistent with such as you wished to make, and that you break our bargain in consequence: so, let it be broken by all means! No doubt my first notion was to print the poem in two volumes! but the publisher, on reading the MS., thought so well of the thing as to believe it would bear, indeed be advantaged by, printing in four volumes, one a month. I rather thought of proposing with his leave, to send you *two* volumes at once (they are here in type), but I like just as well making no further appeal to a liberality which has been munificent indeed, and would make my acceptance of your new offer of £50 for my twenty thousand lines altogether inexcusable.

If I may express a hope, in parting company, it will be that, suppose I find another American publisher disposed to take what you refuse, you will remember all the drawbacks and difficulties and not determine upon printing my poem after all—and in spite of them—but that would give too ugly a look to the rupture of our bargain, and I only mention it because pen is in hand and paper to spare, and I may not so soon have an opportunity of assuring you that I am, gentlemen, yours very faithfully.

ROBERT BROWNING,

Another, of almost equal interest, and offered for £6, contains Dickens's reply to some criticisms of Miss Kate Field upon his public readings:—

My dera Osgood,—I find your letter here this afternoon containing Miss Field's heads of inquiry. No English publisher would purchase advance sheets of a second edition, however, revised and enlarged. The points on which I think Miss Field a little wrong are points requiring study and experience to rate at their proper value. I will hint at them very generally.

As I have to make the characters stand out prominently and separately, and, as *they are not* before the audience, and as *I am*, what I have to do in the level reading is to suppress myself as much as possible. If I were to express myself with the force and individuality I should throw into a speech, does she not see that I must subtract so much from the characters? Concerning omitted portions of the text, can she imagine it possible that they are half so dear to any one as to me? And does she not see that such omissions are concessions to the inexorable claims of Time; the limit being two hours? The point of Steerforth's difference of manner in addressing Mr. Peggoty and in addressing Ham is the point of all others that is seized by the two best audiences I know—Paris and Edinburgh. Is she quite sure, sitting in the first, second, or third row, that she does not take such a thing from her own little point of observation, and that she makes artistic allowances enough for what it is to be when it reaches the end of the caravan in a great desert like the Stainway Hall?—In haste, faithfully yours,

CHARLES DICKENS.

J R. Osgood, Esq.

Sir Walter Besant's new novel is to run through "Chopman's Magazine" serially before it appears in book form. The Way of a Maid, a novel, by Katherine Tynan, will shortly be published by Messrs. Lawrence and Dullen. Miss Adeline Sergeant's one-volume novel, Out of Due Season, will be publish- by Mr. Heinemann on Aug. 15.—There is to be an English translation of Zola's Contes a Ninon.

Mr. Frederick Tennyson's new volume of verse is to be published by Mr. John Lane, and will be entitled Poems of the Day and Year.—Mr. Frederick Wedmore has written a work on Etching in England, which Messrs. Bell will publish with forty or fifty illustrations.—Canon Gore's volume of sermons On subjects connected with the Incarnation may now be looked for early in the autumn.—Another volume of the full issue of Pepys's famous diary will be ready shortly. The whole book will be completed by this time next year.—An English translation of Falckenberg's history of modern philosophy, by Professor Armstrong, of New York, is to be published by Messrs. Bell.—Mrs. Bryson, of the London Missionary Society, has just completed her MS. of the life of Dr. Fred. Roberts, of Tientsin, whose death was so unexpected. The book will be published during the autumn by Mr H. R. Allenson,

ANOTHER geography lesson from the *Pioneer*:—*Aliquando dormitat Reuterius.* There is no such place as Mahroussa near Constantinople, but the name of the Khedive's steam yacht is Mahroussa.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P and O Co's s s Bengal, 2,751 tons, Captain W Barratt, will sail to-day for China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers.—For Sydney—Miss Finlayson, Mr J B Browne, Miss Sugar and Mr W A Marshall. For King Geo's Sound—Surgn-Major and Mrs G H Manley child and infant. For Shanghai—Mrs L Robinson and Rev A H Smith. For Kobe—Mr R N Parec. For Singapore—Mr E Auculia, wife, mother, child infant and three native servants. For Colombo—Mr W W Allach, Mrs Pengnee, Mr D Cowasjee Limjee, Mr D Vakeel and servant and Mr. R Merdith.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Maclean	1486	Alexander	Not fixed		F Muir
B	Bengal	2751	Barrett	China		
C	H Balckow	689	Jourdain	P Gulf		B & P S N Co
D	Douro	1969	Bernard	Marseilles	7-8	M Maritime
F	La Seyne	1151	Etrenne	Aden	9-8	M Maritime
G	Schooner Columbus	231	Jungham			V Ebrahim & Co
H	H M S Magdala		Goodridge			Royal Indian Marine
H & J	Tennaserim					Royal Indian Marine
L	Brahamani	523				Shepherd & Co
M	Sabarmati	523		Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
N	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	Mauritius	10-8	H C Joosnb
P	M Hebron	1668	Robertson	Port Said	8-8	J Mackintosh
Q	Bulumayo	2796	Clunie	Karachi	7-8	W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Asia	2336	Laird	Liverpool	9-8	Graham & Co
2	Karamania	2044	McGarvie	Liverpool	17-8	Graham&Co
3	Singapore	2431	Saparit	Genoa	20-8	C Barbaro
4	Letimbro	2172	De Marco	China	8-8	C Barbaro
5	Shannon	2049	Crewe	London	22-8	P & O S N Co
6	Pekin	2133	Langbourne	London	8-8	P & O S N Co
7	M Valerie	2644	Vidos	Trieste	9-8	A Lloyds
8	Europa	1545	Barchers	Karachi	10-8	Glade & Co
9	Khedive					P & O S N Co
10	Cam	1930	Makin	Yokohama	10-8	Tata & Sons
12	Aston Hall	2223	McFee	Liverpool		E Bates & Co
15	Kola	498	Whitehead	Karachi	10-8	M M & Co
16	Ethelgonda	1726	Goding	Not fixed		K Nixon & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessels.	Ton.	Agent.
S S Satrunji	1192	Shepherd & Co
H B Mudlark	302	B Port Trust

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
7	Lawada (s)	Watt	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Asia (s) Buluwayo (s) Nawab (s)	Laird Clunie Sandilands	Liverpool, &c. Karachi. Calcutta, &c.

The steamer Bengal, Captain Barratt, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for China, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Europa, for Karachi.
" Khedive, for China, &c.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT

ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	To
	May				
10	Bramble H M's	Currey	Muscat		
	July				
7	Mayo R I M.	Simpson	Somali coast	26	Somali coast
17	St Enoch	Mundel	Cardiff		
19	Laseyne	Etienne	Bombay	23	Kurrachi and Bombay
21	Fei Ting Chinese G B	Henderson	Newcastle	24	China
	Wolf German Gun boat	Krechmann	Seychelles		
22	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida	22	Hodeida
	Paramatta	Harris	London	23	Sydney
23	Bhopal	Hansen	Calcutta		Hamburg
	Rakaia	Wilson	London		Queensland
	Malta	Preston	London		Calcutta
	Irrauaddy	Scipioni	Marseilles		Zanzibar
	Inchmarlo	Ashby	Kurrachee		Rotterdam
24	Palestina	Gheraldo	Mussowa	24	Mussowa
	Barcelona	E Fano	Barcelona	26	Manilla
	Tuna	Quirk	Somali coast		
	Curtatone	P Govann	Zanzibar		Mussowa
25	Thibet	Garrett	Bombay	27	Jeddah
	Inchisla	Halliwell	Barry		
	Orel	Plachinsky	Vladivostok	25	Odessa
	Clyde	Weighell	Bombay		
26	Britannia	Parfitt	Sydney	26	London
	Transvaal	Keen	Kurrachee		Hongkong
	General Alava	G Avila	Barcelona		
	Sachsen	Supner	Bremen		Sydney
27	Clan Graham	Sterling	Madras	27	London
	Clan Drummond	Crockatt	Bombay		Liverpool
	Brinkburn	Jacobs	Bombay		Hull
	Queen Louise	Ewen	Calcutta		Antwerp
	Hambleton	Blacklaw	Kurrachee	28	Port Said
	Herrmann	Gorintzka	Hamburg	26	Vladivostok
23	Naderi	Mc Allister	Bombay		Jeddah
	Naseri	Raffin	Jeddah	28	Bombay
	E Simons	Vimont	China		Marseilles
	Malacca	Case	Calcutta		London
	Chateadu Yquem	Phemey	Bombay		Marseilles
	Singapore	Saporiti	Genoa	29	Bombay
29	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida		

Aden, 29th July, 1895.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Aston Hall s—300 cwts myrabollams, K Shuriff and Co.
Karamania s—900 cwts myrabollams, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.
Karamania s—2,000 cwts maize, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR LONDON.
Pekin s—8 bales hides, S Dhuramsee; 29 bales hides, The South Indian Export Co; 9 cases indigo, F Khoopchand; 7 cases brassware &c, L B Bhootwala; 10 bales skins, M Shapoorjee and Co.
Shannon s—1,050 cwts myrabollams, S Ramjee.

FOR ANTWERP.
Ethelgonda s—200 cwts gram, John L Kersten; 601½ cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co; 150 bales hemp, Tyabjee and Co; 16 bales cotton fly, Tokersee Jewraj.

FOR GENOA.
Singapore s—2,000 cwts gram, Ralli Brothers; 95 tons old iron, C Baggiano.

FOR TRIESTE.
Maria Valerie s—110 bales cotton, Gill and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
Letimbro s—25 bales twist, Yan Shun and Co; 100 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 13 bales twist, F F Talati.
Bengal s—25 bales twist, Yan Shun and Co; 2 parcels cowbazar, B Esmall; 1 case cowbazar, D N Shroff and Co; 49 chests opium, Bombay and Persia S N Co; 12 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 24 chests opium, N J Abraham; 30 chests opium, H A Esmall and Co; 15 chests opium, F M Chinoy; 62 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 28 bales twist, P S Talati; 300 bales twist, and 400 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co; 28 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 25 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 2 chests opium, S N Talati and Co; 5 chests opium, E Noordin and Co.
Cam s—225 bales twist, Tata and Co; 500 cwts onions, A Jamasjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Bengal s—125½ chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 17 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 28 chests opium, N J Abraham; 22½ chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 27 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 11 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 15½ chests opium, H Ramgopal; 12 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 20 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 4.
Hanford, Col, Ms, 19th Hussars, from England.
Wilkins, Lieut, Bo, 14th Bo I, on leave, from Deesa.

AUGUST 6.
Winter, Capt, Hyd Cont, R A, on leave, from Hingoli.

AUGUST 7.
Fagan, Col, Bo, Staff Corps, on leave, from Saugor.
Hickson, Lt-Col, Punjab, The Buffs, on duty, to England, from C R Force.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 6.
Wilkins, Lieut, 14th Bo I, on leave, from Deesa.
Orr, Lieut, Hyd Cont, 2nd Lancers, on leave, from Bolarum.

AUGUST 7.
Crawley, Col, Bengal Staff, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 8th August, 1895.

There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill, at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-Quarters, to-morrow, at 8-30 p.m.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Punjab Gazette*, August 1.)

Mr H E A Wakefield, Extra Asst Commr in charge of the Fazilka Sub-Divn of the Ferozepore Dist, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 1 month and 26 days.

Mr T Millar, Asst Commr, Ferozepore, is placed in charge of the Fazilka Sub-Divn of that district, vice Mr H E A Wakefield, Extra Asst Commr, proceeding on leave.

Surg Capt G F W Braide, Supdt of the Lahore Central, Dist and Female Jails, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.

Subject to the approval of the Govt of India, Mily Asst Surg J Davis, Civil Surg of Gujranwala, is appointed to officiate as Supdt of the Lahore Central, Dist and Female Jails vice Surg Capt G F W Braide, proceeded on leave.

Mr J E Taylor, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Gurdaspur, is, on relief by Mr W J Lemarchand, retransferred in his substantive capacity to the Amritsar Dist.

Mr G S Halliday, Proby Asst Supdt of Police, is transferred from the Amritsar to the Rawalpindi Dist.

Mr H W Jackson, Dist Supdt of Police, Delhi, has obtained privilege leave for sixty-one days.

Mr H S Dunsford, Dist Supdt of Police, is transferred from the Umballa to the Delhi Dist as a temporary arrangement.

Mr F H R Kennedy, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, is appointed to officiate as Dist Supdt of Police, Umballa, vice Mr H S Dunsford.

Mr G A St B Browne, Dist Supdt of Police, Simla, has obtained privilege leave for three months.

Mr G T C Plowden, Dist Supdt of police, is transferred from the Montgomery to the Simla Dist as a temporary arrangement.

In anticipation of his services being formally replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab, Mr S S Waterfield, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, is reposted to the Peshawar District.

Mr S S Waterfield, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, Peshawar, has obtained privilege leave for 2 months and 29 days.

MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION.
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.
For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.
Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

Collects the 'FUR' In KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.
BEFORE USE. AFTER USE.
The Patent OCTOPUS ANTI-INCRUSTATOR
Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the 'Octopus' week by week until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.
ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS. Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."
Prevents Boiler Leakage.
Kettle Size ... 2/6 each. Small Boiler Size ... 5/- Medium Boiler Size ... 7/6
MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.
Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.
Purifies and Softens the Water. Sold all over the World.
Agents in Calcutta, WHEATLEY THOMAS & Co., 73, New China Bazaar.
Sold by the ARMY AND NAVY STORES at Bombay and Karachi.
Special Wholesale Agents, W. B. FORDHAM & SONS, Ltd., 36-40, York Rd., King's Cross, London, N.
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers, LANGSTAFFE, BANKS & PECKOVER, 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

"G.B." DIABETES WHISKY.
FOR DIABETES. FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS. FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT.
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER
For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE. IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

S. & H. HARRIS
S.&H. HARRIS' EBONITE WATERPROOF BLACKING
FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.
Does not injure the Leather. Requires no Brushing.
ASK FOR IT.
S.&H. HARRIS'S SADDLE PASTE FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS ETC.
WATERPROOF.
HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory: LONDON, E.

ASK FOR LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT
And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.
FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Ltd., 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

BILE-LADEN BLOOD. HEALTHY BILE.
When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.
SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."
EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.
Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.
DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.
I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.
On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the int se thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life. I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.
CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.
BENGER'S FOOD For Infants Invalids & The Aged
MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE, AND DIGESTIBLE.
Sold by all leading Chemists, &c., Everywhere.
Agents—TREACHER & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA; KEMP & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY; PHILLIPS & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY and POONA.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK
The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.
Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.
Largest Sale in the World.

ACTON & BORMAN'S SPECIALITIES:
"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH, IN PACKETS AND 6d 1s 2s 6d TINS EVERYWHERE.
"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD IN PACKETS 1d & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.
ALSO GENUINE EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS. "ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER. BLOCK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &c.
72, SHOE LANE, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1781.

KOKO FOR THE HAIR
WILL POSITIVELY STOP HAIR FROM FALLING OUT
WILL SURELY INCREASE THE GROWTH OF HAIR
ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES.
Koko for the Hair is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the lustre and freshness of youth, eradicates dandruff, prevents hair from falling, is the most cleanly of all hair preparations, and is perfectly harmless. It is particularly cooling and refreshing, and specially adapted for a hot climate.
CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1888.
I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and Chemical Analysis a sample, purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of Wholesale Druggists, of the preparation known as "Koko for the Hair." I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce "Koko for the Hair" a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S., *Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c.*
TESTIMONIALS.
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THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those woods (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" **has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME.** The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphedyne" by itself, as an **"OLD" Trade Mark,** is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

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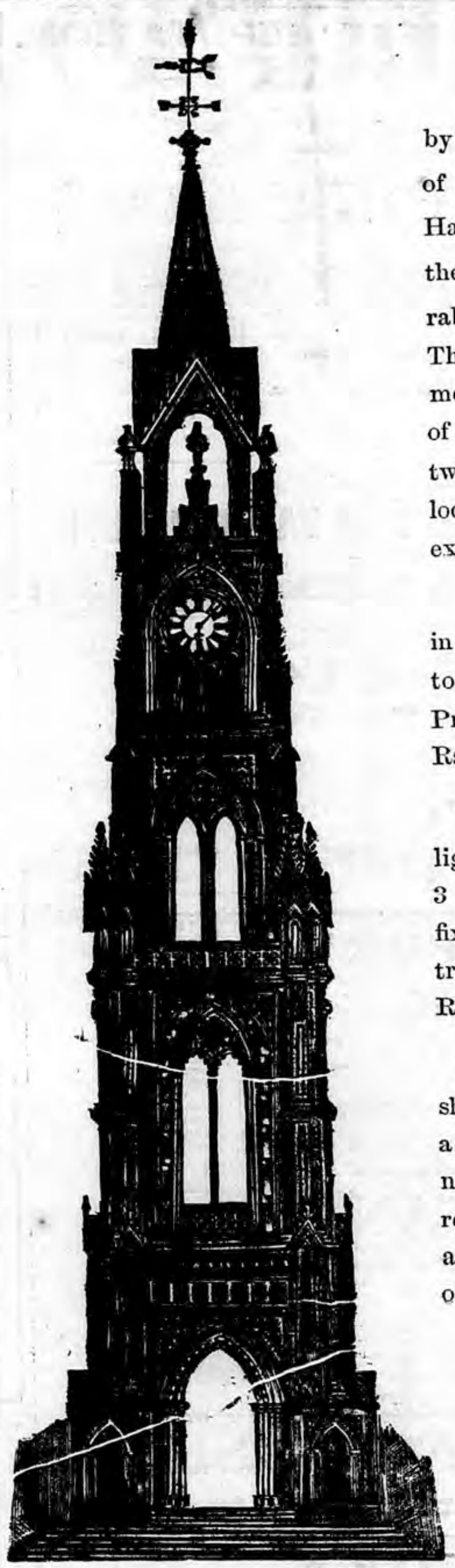

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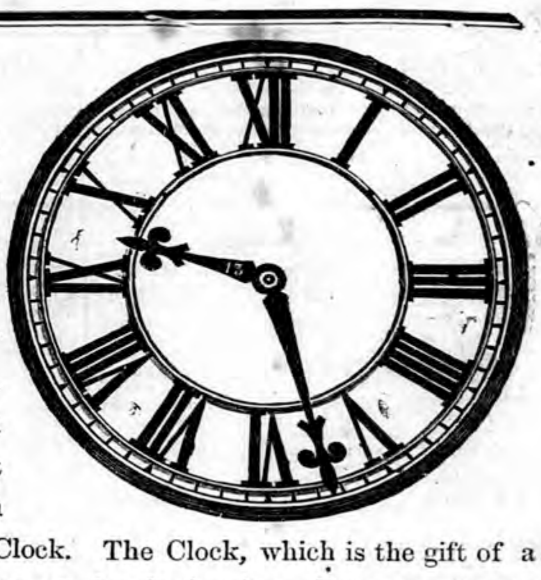

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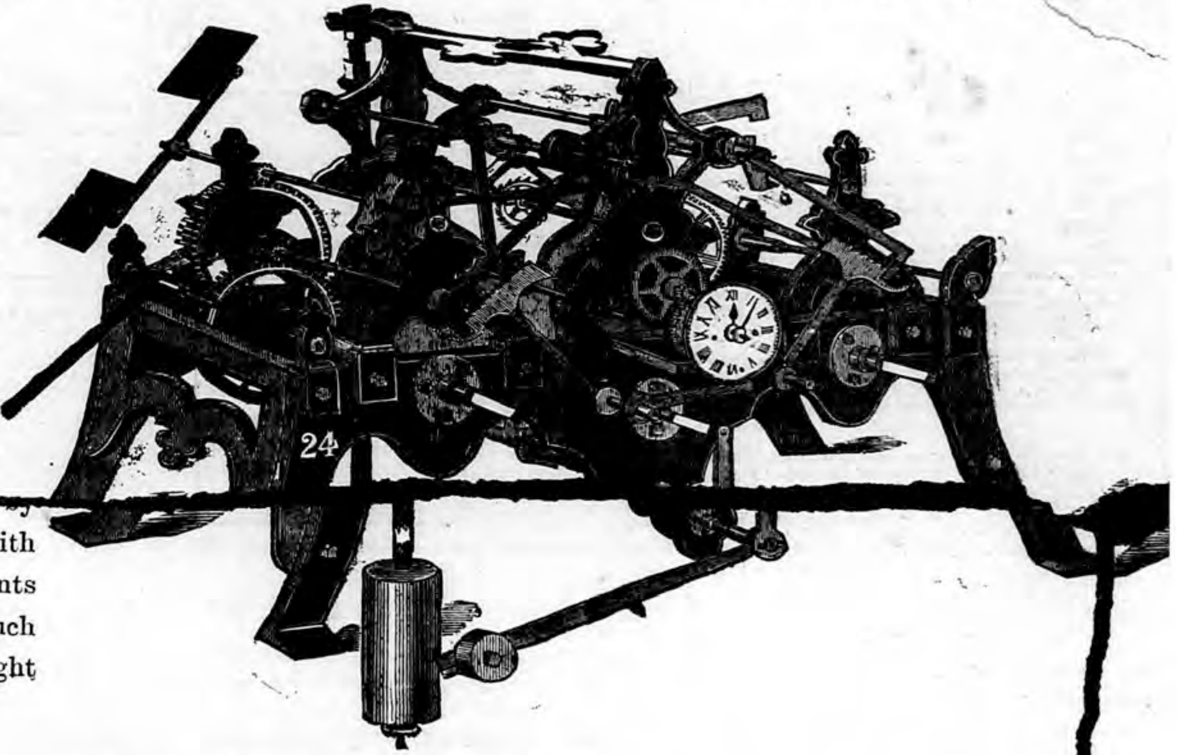

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